

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

ON

FOR THE
Week ending the 18th July 1908.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The Persian crisis	1307
Persian affairs	ib.
The Persian crisis	ib.
Arabi Pasha's confiscated properties	ib.
Struggle between the Shah and the people in Persia	ib.
His Majesty's visit to Russia and Persian affairs	ib.
Resignation of the Japanese Cabinet	ib.
Transvaal Asiatic Registration Law	ib.
The European Powers in the East	ib.
Persia's disgrace	1308
<i>Ibid</i>	ib.
Persian crisis	ib.
Persia's dilemma	1309
The Shah and the Persian revolutionists	ib.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police—

Quarrel about a hat in the Chittagong district	1309
The personality of the dacoits in the Burrah dacoity case near Dacca	1310
The arrest of Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna and others of Bhatpara	ib.
A complaint against the Jessore police	ib.
House-searches and arrests	ib.
Thefts in a village in the Jessore district	ib.
Want of a chaukidar in a village in the Jessore district	ib.
Theft in a village in the Jessore district	ib.
Indulgence given to the Gurkha police	1311
Arrest of Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna	ib.
Riots on account of Tilak's prosecution	ib.
Grain dacoities at Coconada	ib.
The search of Subodh Chandra Mullik's house	ib.
Gurkha police in the Bank of Bengal at Dacca	ib.
Punitive police in Jessore	ib.
Withdrawal of punitive police from Jhalakati, district Backerganj	ib.
Assault on an orderly by a Gurkha Guard at Dacca	ib.
Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna, one of the accused in the Kankinara bomb outrage case	ib.
Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna's arrest... ..	1312
Quartermen punitive police in the Jessore district	ib.
The searches in connection with the Nawabganj dacoity	ib.
The Bank of Bengal assault case at Dacca	ib.
The arrests at Bhatpara	ib.
Indiscriminate searches and arrests by the police	ib.
Dacoities in Eastern Bengal	1313
Incitement to murder and acts of violence by a correspondent of an Anglo-Indian journal	ib.
Search of Babu Subodh Chandra Mullik's house	ib.

PAGE.

(b)—Working of the Courts—

The appointment of Mr. Abdur Rahim as a Judge of the Madras High Court	1314
The <i>Indian Nation</i> on the High Court's judgment in the Jamalpur cases	ib.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim	ib.
The case against Tilak	ib.
The sentence on Chidambaram Pillay... ..	ib.
A Muhammadan Judge	ib.
The Tinnevely Sedition case	ib.
The law of sedition as expounded by a Bombay Judge	ib.
The Punjab Chief Court's interpretation of the Arms Act	1315
Mr. Beachcroft, the Alipore Sessions Judge, and Jury trial	ib.
Bail to Panchanan Tarkaratna	ib.
Withdrawal of prosecution against Maulvi Leakat Hossain	ib.
Heavy sentence inflicted after the compromise of an assault case	ib.
Heavy sentence in the Gidhor Assault case	ib.
Non-acceptance of the verdict of the jury	ib.
Bail granted to European prisoners in spite of the non-bailable nature of their offence	ib.
Withdrawal of a case against Maulvi Leakat Hossain	ib.
The Tinnevely sedition case	1316
A Subordinate Judge wanted for Raniganj	ib.
The inadequate daily allowance given to Government witnesses at Mymensingh	ib.
Statement of the Editor of Allahabad <i>Swarajya</i> and the duties of the native press	ib.
The sentence of transportation for life passed on Chidambaram Pillai	ib.
The Tinnevely sedition case	1317
The principle of heavy punishment and the Tinnevely Sedition case	1318
The <i>Pioneer</i> and the sentence passed on Mr. Paranjpe	1319

(c)—Jails—

Separate jail recommended for first offenders	1319
--	------

(d)—Education—

The case of an unsuccessful B. A. candidate	1319
The proposed Law College... ..	ib.
The school boys flogged for seditious conduct at Brahmanberia	1320
"Are the law classes, the last hope of the Bengalis, to be abolished?"	1321
The proposed University Law College... ..	1322
The proposed law college	ib.

	PAGE.
(d)—Education—concluded.	
The reform of Ssecondary Education in Bengal ...	1323
The present Principal of the Sanskrit College ...	ib.
A school deprived of its aid in consequence of a swadeshi case ...	ib.
"Lawlessness in the University" ...	1324
The proposed Law College ...	1325
The study of Physiology and Botany in the Calcutta Medical School ...	ib.
The proposed Law College in Calcutta ...	ib.
The proposed Law College in Calcutta ...	ib.
Allegations against the Railway School at Asansol ...	1326
Training for sons of coal-mine coolies ...	ib.
Retirement of the Principal of the Sanskrit College ...	ib.
The Tol Examination Board ...	ib.
The Primary Education Scheme ...	ib.
The proposed Central Law College ...	1327
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—	
The proposal of electric light for Burdwan ...	1327
A bad road in the Jessore district ...	ib.
A bridge broken down by rains in Jessore ...	ib.
Wanted a tramway service up to Amtala (near Barisa) ...	ib.
The financial condition of the Berhampur Muni- cipality ...	ib.
Extension of tram line demanded in the suburbs ...	1328
The proposed Hospital at Rangoon ...	ib.
The ekka conveyance troubles in Patna ...	ib.
A road requiring repairs in the Nadia district ...	ib.
A Municipal complaint ...	ib.
Complaints against the Asansol Municipality ...	ib.
Repairs necessary to a road at Serampore ...	ib.
A tank in the Purulia Municipality ...	ib.
Complaints against the Purulia Municipality ...	ib.
(f)—Questions affecting the land—	
Nil.	
(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
The proposed Burdwan-Katwa Railway line ...	1328
Female Ticket collectors for Bankipore Junction ...	1329
Complaints against the Ondal-Sainthia Branch of the East Indian Railway... ..	ib.
The abolition of the Railway Telegraph Training School at Asansol ...	ib.
Goods traffic on the Purulia-Ranchi line (Bengal- Nagpur railway) ...	ib.
(h)—General—	
Government loan to Sir Maharaja Prodyat Kumar Tagore ...	1329
Arrest of a Muhammadan editor at Aligarh ...	ib.
The Gurkha guards at the Bank of Bengal, Dacca ...	ib.
Partition ...	1330
The working hours of the Telegraph offices ...	ib.
Rumoured territorial re-distribution in the two Bengals ...	ib.
A Postal complaint ...	ib.
Mr. Manmatha Nath Bhattacharya's appointment as the Accountant-General of Eastern Bengal and Assam ...	ib.
Withdrawal of the punitive police from Jhalakati ...	ib.
Government's repressive policy all over India ...	ib.
Treatment of Maulvi Leakat Hossein... ..	ib.
Justice Abdur Rahim's appointment ...	1331
The "Partition" in Parliament ...	ib.
His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's rumoured resignation ...	ib.
Pay of Telegraph signallers ...	ib.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's arrival in Calcutta ...	ib.

	PAGE.
(h)—General—concluded.	
Department of Commerce and Industry—a Civilian monopoly ...	1331
Lord Morley's promises ...	ib.
Government and persecution ...	ib.
Grant of taccavi loans to cultivators in the Katwa Subdivision ...	1332
The Tilak prosecution ...	ib.
Government's prosecution of independent news- papers ...	ib.
Sentences on Chidambaram Pillay and Subramaniya Siva ...	ib.
Seizure of guns by the Subdivisional Officer of Contai, district Midnapore ...	ib.
Bodyguards to His Honour the Lieutenant-Gover- nor of Eastern Bengal and Assam ...	ib.
Preservation of Asoka relics at Rajgiri ...	ib.
Sir H. Risley's despatch on administration reform ...	ib.
A complaint against the Post-master of the Nadia head office ...	ib.
Modification of the partition of Bengal ...	ib.
Sir John Hewett on tour ...	1333
The Bengal Secretariat Press strike ...	ib.
The Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum ...	ib.
The strike in the Bengal Secretariat Press ...	ib.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Registration of Partnership ...	1333
---------------------------------	------

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Nil.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE
PEOPLE.

The Poor House in Orissa ...	1333
Famine in the 24-Parganas... ..	ib.
Famine at Raipur and Khatra (in Bankura) ...	ib.
Famine relief in Kalna ...	ib.
The famine in Orissa and volunteers of relief from Backerganj ...	1334
Relief work done by the Ram Krishna Mission in the Murshidabad district ...	ib.
Distress within the Basirhat Subdivision of the 24-Parganas ...	ib.
The condition of the cultivators in the Amta and Jagatballabhpur thanas, district Howrah ...	ib.
Famine in the Basirhat Subdivision of the 24- Parganas district ...	ib.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Maharaja of Benares's letter to Sir J. Hewett ...	1334
The release of Bhupendra Nath Datta... ..	ib.
The Mahsud rising ...	ib.
"The atonement of traitors" ...	ib.
Invocation to the war-goddess ...	1335
The conclusion of the present struggle... ..	ib.
"The Yugantar's call" ...	1336
The Yugantar's head-line ...	ib.
A call to arms ...	1337
The advice given by the Maharaja of Benares to Government ...	ib.
Hereditary distinction on the Burdwan Raj ...	ib.
The <i>Bangavasi</i> and the question of Kayasthas taking the sacred thread ...	1338
The present situation in the country ...	ib.
Birthday Honours ...	ib.
Mr. N. N. Ghosh ...	ib.
How the present situation in the country has developed ...	ib.
Is the <i>swadeshi</i> movement declining? ...	ib.
A suggestion to zamindars ...	ib.
Lajpat Rai's new book ...	1339
Re-appearance of the <i>Yugantar</i> ...	ib.
Swadeshi meetings in the Tangail Subdivision ...	ib.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS—concluded.

Arrest of Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna in connection with the Kankinara bomb outrage	... 1339
A French writer on the Indian crisis	... <i>ib.</i>
Raja Raicharan Dhabal of Ambikanagar	... <i>ib.</i>
Lord Curzon on Indian affairs	... <i>ib.</i>
Aligarh College and Politics	... 1340
"Bande Mataram"	... 1341
Indian officials and economy	... <i>ib.</i>
Mr. Rees' reference to the case of Khudiram in Parliament	... <i>ib.</i>
The <i>Indian Nation</i> and Mr. Justice Fletcher's judgment in the Jamalpur cases	... <i>ib.</i>
A Frenchman's letter in the <i>La Revue</i>	... <i>ib.</i>
Lord Morley and Lord Curzon	... 1342
The <i>Indian Nation</i> and the <i>swadeshi</i> movement	... <i>ib.</i>
The present situation	... 1343
Opposition to King Edward's visit to the Tsar	... <i>ib.</i>
The Maharaja of Cossimbazar's encouragement of the silk industry	... <i>ib.</i>
Mr. Stead and Mr. Keir Hardie on the present situation	... <i>ib.</i>
"The awakening"	... <i>ib.</i>
The Maharaj Adhiraj of Burdwan	... <i>ib.</i>
An appeal to the Mussalmans of Eastern Bengal on behalf of the Bengal Steam Navigation Company	... 1344
Demonstration in honour of Messrs. Pillay and Siva	... <i>ib.</i>
Lord Curzon and the partition scheme	... <i>ib.</i>
Importance of National Education	... <i>ib.</i>
Bhupendra Nath Datta, on the futility of courting imprisonment by transgressing the law	... <i>ib.</i>
Lord Cromer's opinion about the freedom of the native press in Egypt and India	... <i>ib.</i>
Gun-running on the Persian Gulf	... <i>ib.</i>
Preferential tariff demanded in India	... <i>ib.</i>
The Indian National Congress	... 1346
Incivility of Gurkha guards at the Bank at Dacca	... <i>ib.</i>
Sir Andrew Fraser's son on the present situation	... <i>ib.</i>
Lord Curzon's impudence	... <i>ib.</i>
Mr. Norton, the prosecution Counsel in the bomb case	... 1349
The prosecution of the <i>Kal...</i>	... <i>ib.</i>
The rumoured resignation of the Governor of Bombay	... <i>ib.</i>
The Partition of Bengal	... <i>ib.</i>

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS—concluded.

Bengalis and water scarcity in villages...	... 1350
A memorial to His Honour Sir Andrew Fraser	... <i>ib.</i>
Rumour of Sir S. Clarke's resignation	... <i>ib.</i>
Lord Cromer on the situation in India...	... <i>ib.</i>
The Birthday Honours	... <i>ib.</i>
Inspector B. V. Gupta and Birthday Honours	... <i>ib.</i>
Mr. Stead on the Indian question	... <i>ib.</i>
The importance of boycott	... <i>ib.</i>
Alleged insult to the Labour Party	... <i>ib.</i>
Mr. Stead advocating boycott	... 1351
M. N. N. Ghosh	... <i>ib.</i>
The Tilak case	... <i>ib.</i>
The Maharaja of Benares and the Native press	... <i>ib.</i>
The Birthday Honours	... <i>ib.</i>
Khudiram Bose in Parliament	... <i>ib.</i>
Lord Morley as Chancellor of the Victoria University, Manchester	... <i>ib.</i>
The proposed abolition of duty on Indian goods exported to England	... <i>ib.</i>
The sense of respect of the Labour Party in England	... 1352
Arabinda Ghose's defence	... <i>ib.</i>
Sir Bampfylde Fuller's prospects	... <i>ib.</i>
The duties of titled men	... <i>ib.</i>
The Alipur bomb case and its effects	... <i>ib.</i>
Chidambaram Pillay	... <i>ib.</i>
Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna's arrest...	... <i>ib.</i>
The Maharaja of Benares	... 1353
The spirit of <i>swadeshi</i> in Madras	... <i>ib.</i>
The import of arms	... <i>ib.</i>
The Maharaja of Cossimbazar and Sanskrit <i>tolis</i>	... <i>ib.</i>
Hon'ble Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghose's Circular letter	... <i>ib.</i>
Sir Bampfylde Fuller	... <i>ib.</i>
The Maharaja of Cossimbazar and sericulture	... <i>ib.</i>
Memorial to Sir Andrew Fraser	... <i>ib.</i>
Khudiram's appeal	... 1354
Lawyers refusing to defend the accused in the Kushtia outrage case	... <i>ib.</i>
Messrs. A. Chaudhuri and B. Chakravarti refusing to defend the accused in the sedition cases in Madras	... <i>ib.</i>
The humour of Khudiram's death	... <i>ib.</i>
Sir C. Bayley's argument in favour of the partition of Bengal	... 1355
The Tilak case	... <i>ib.</i>

1
2
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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Places of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	REMARKS.
BENGALI.					
<i>Monthly.</i>					
1	"Bengalee Punch" ...	Calcutta ...	.....	.....	
2	"Dakghar Darpan" ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	
3	"Dharma-o-Karma" ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	
4	"Prachar" ...	Bhowanipore, Calcutta	.....	June 1908.	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>					
1	"Nivedan" ...	Calcutta ...	500	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	"Anushilan" ...	Calcutta ...	.....	10th July 1908.	
2	"Bangabhumi" ...	Ditto ...	1,400	.....	
3	"Bangavasi" ...	Ditto ...	9,000	11th July 1908.	
4	"Basumati" ...	Ditto ...	13,000	ditto.	
5	"Byavasayi" ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	
6	"Hitavadi" ...	Ditto ...	20,000	10th July 1908.	
7	"Hindustan" ...	Ditto ...	1,000	.....	
8	"Islam" ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	
9	"Mohammadi" ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	
10	"Mibir-o-Sudhakar" ...	Ditto ...	1,000	.....	
11	"Nayak" ...	Ditto ...	.....	11th July 1908.	
12	"Pratijna" ...	Ditto ...	700	.....	
13	"Prabhat Ravi" ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	
14	"Samay" ...	Ditto ...	800	10th July 1908.	
15	"Sanjivani" ...	Ditto ...	3,500	9th ditto.	
16	"Soltan" ...	Ditto ...	500	3rd and 10th July 1908.	
17	"Somprakash" ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	
18	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika."	Ditto ...	2,000	9th July 1908.	
19	"Swadesh" ...	Ditto ...	1,000	.....	
20	"Swaraj" ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	
21	"Yugantar" ...	Ditto ...	.....	6th July 1908.	
22	"Ekata" ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	
<i>Tri-Weekly.</i>					
1	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta ...	.....	11th and 14th July 1908.	
<i>Daily.</i>					
1	"Daily Hitavadi" ...	Calcutta ...	2,000	10th to 15th July 1908.	
2	"Dainik Chandrika" ...	Ditto ...	200	13th July 1908.	
3	"Navasakti" ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	
4	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	400	10th, 11th, 13th, 14th and 15th July 1908.	
5	"Samvad Prabhakar" ...	Ditto ...	1,200	.....	
6	"Sandhya" ...	Ditto ...	7,000	9th, 10th, 11th, 13th and 14th July 1908.	
HINDI.					
<i>Monthly.</i>					
1	"Marwari" ...	Calcutta ...	.....	.....	
2	"Gyanoday" ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	
3	"Jain Pataka" ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	
4	"Narsingha" ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Calcutta ...	3,200	.....	
2	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Ditto ...	3,000	.....	
3	"Hitavarta" ...	Ditto ...	4,000	.....	
4	"Marwari Bandhu" ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	
URDU.					
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	"Dar-ul-Sultanat" ...	Calcutta ...	.....	.....	
PERSIAN.					
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	"Roznama-j-Mukaddas-Hablul Mateen."	Calcutta ...	1,000	.....	
ORIYA.					
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	"Orissa Vasi" ...	Calcutta ...	.....	.....	

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—continued.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Places of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	REMARKS.
	BENGALI.	BURDWAN DIVISION.			
	<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
1	"Banga Darpan" ...	Chinsura ...	.....	.....	
	<i>Weekly.</i>				
1	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ...	1,156	8th July 1908.	
2	"Birbhum Hitaishi" ...	Suri ...	400	.....	
3	"Birbhum Varta" ...	Do. ...	1,000	11th July 1908.	
4	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	300 to 500	7th ditto.	
5	"Chinsura Vartavaha" ...	Chinsura ...	1,000	.....	
6	"Education Gazette" ...	Ditto ...	2,000	10th July 1908.	
7	"Howrah Hitaishi" ...	Howrah ...	500	11th ditto.	
8	"Medini Bandhav" ...	Midnapore ...	500	.....	
9	"Nihar" ...	Contai ...	400	14th July 1908.	
10	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna ...	600	8th ditto.	
11	"Prasun" ...	Katwa ...	500	10th ditto.	
12	"Ratnakar" ...	Asansol ...	300	11th ditto.	
13	"Sammilani" ...	Serampur ...	.....	11th ditto.	
14	"Sonar Bharat" ...	Howrah ...	.....	.....	
15	"Tamalika" ...	Tamluk ...	.....	4th July 1908.	
16	"Uluberia Darpan" ...	Uluberia ...	250	.....	
17	"Samaj Darpan" ...	Salkia ...	.....	7th July 1908.	
	BENGALI.	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.			
	<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Sevika" ...	Diamond Harbour ...	.....	.....	
	<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong ..	.....	.....	
	<i>Weekly.</i>				
1	"Banga Ratna" ...	Ranaghat ...	.....	8th July 1908.	
2	"Jagaran" ...	Bagerhat ...	.....	.....	
3	"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	1,500	9th July 1908.	
4	"Khulna" ...	Khulna ...	200	.....	
5	"Khulnavasi" ...	Ditto ...	200	.....	
6	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" ...	Saidabad ...	800	8th July 1908.	
7	"Murshidabad Pratinidhi" ...	Murshidabad ...	.....	.....	
8	"Nadia" ...	Krishnagar ...	250	11th July 1908.	
9	"Pratihar" ...	Berhampore ...	600	10th ditto.	
	URIYA.	ORISSA DIVISION.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>				
1	"Garjatbasini" ...	Talcher ...	.....	.....	
2	"Manorama" ...	Baripada ...	.....	.....	
3	"Nilachal Samachar" ...	Puri ...	.....	.....	
4	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Bamra ...	.....	.....	
5	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	400	.....	
6	"Star of Utkal" ...	Cuttack ...	.....	.....	
7	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Ditto ...	400	.....	
8	"Utkal Darpan" ...	Sambalpur ...	.....	.....	
9	"Utkaldipika" ...	Cuttack ...	645	.....	
	HINDI.				
	<i>Weekly.</i>				
1	"Jagadis Samachar" ...	Puri ...	.....	.....	
	HINDI.	PATNA DIVISION.			
	<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Lakshmi Upadesh Lahri" ...	Aurangabad, Gaya ...	.....	.....	
	<i>Weekly.</i>				
1	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Bankipore ...	.....	.....	
2	"Jain Gajat" ...	Arrah ...	444	.....	
3	"Siksha" ...	Bankipur ...	250	.....	

(1305)

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Places of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	REMARKS.
URDU. Weekly.		PATNA DIVISION— concluded.			
1	"Al Punch" ...	Bankipore ...	200	.....	
2	"Khawah Mokhob Panch"...	Gaya ...	.....	.....	
BENGALI. Weekly.		CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.			
1	"Manbhum" ...	Purulia ...	500	14th July 1908.	
2	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Ditto ...	200	13th ditto.	
HINDI. Fortnightly.					
1	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	1,000	.....	

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

REFERRING to the assurance given by Reuter that the British and Russian Governments have no intention to interfere in the internal affairs of Persia and that they will not

SOLTAN,
July 3rd, 1908.

The Persian crisis. help in the destruction of the Persian Parliament, the *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July writes:—

These assurances are no doubt pleasant to hear. But if, as a result of the shortsightedness of the Shah, the revolution should spread throughout the whole country, then we have great doubts how far the British and the Russian Governments would be able to keep their neutral characters intact.

2. The *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July says that the latest declaration of the Shah of Persia that he would call a Parliament consisting of the best men of the country

SOLTAN,
July 3rd, 1908.

Persian affairs. after three months, has something of the nature of "from the sublime to the ridiculous" about it. When the members of Parliament approached him lately with a view to bring about a reconciliation, His Majesty assumed a defiant attitude and spoke of the sword and all that.

3. Referring to the execution of the nationalist leaders of Persia and of newspaper editors, and the demolition of the Parliament building by order of the Shah, the

SOLTAN,
July 3rd, 1908.

The Persian crisis. *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July observes:—

The National Hall which the late Shah had erected and of which he was so proud is now being demolished by his son and successor! Such is the change which time brings on.

4. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 11th July says that since Arabi Pasha, who had been deported from Egypt on a charge of preparation for a rebellion against the Government of the country, has been allowed to come back to his home, it is but bare justice to give him back all his properties confiscated at the time of his deportation.

BANGAVASI,
July 11th, 1908.

Arabi Pasha's confiscated properties.

5. The present political struggles in Persia, says the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th July, have furnished proof to the Anglo-Indian journals in support of their favourite contention that the Asiatic races, as a general

BASUMATI,
July 11th, 1908.

Struggle between the Shah and the people in Persia.

rule, are not fit for self-government. Struggle and friction between the king and the people are inevitable at a time when old order yields to new. Have the wiseacres of the Anglo-Indian Press forgotten the history of their own country?

6. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th July writes that during His Majesty the King Emperor's visit to Russia His Majesty discussed the affairs of Persia with the Czar. Why then, asks the paper, was it given out

HITAVADI,
July 10th, 1908.

His Majesty's visit to Russia and Persian affairs.

that the visit has nothing to do with politics?

7. Referring to the resignation of the Japanese Cabinet, the *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 11th July says that considering the heart-burning which Japan's rise and prosperity have caused to the Western Powers,

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
July 11th, 1908.

Resignation of the Japanese Cabinet.

it is to be hoped that the Emperor of Japan will proceed with great caution and circumspection in political matters.

8. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 11th July says that the perseverance with which the Transvaal Indians are fighting against the Asiatic Registration Law of the State is sure to lead them to success.

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
July 11th, 1908.

Transvaal Asiatic Registration Law.

9. A correspondent of the *Namzi Moqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 13th July, while reviewing the present condition of the Muhammadans in general, and the Persians in particular, writes as follows:—

NAMAI MOQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
July 13th, 1908.

The European Powers in the East.

The European Powers being surprised at the general national and social awakening that is visible throughout the Muhammadans of the East, are united together to crush and trample down the rising community. England left the ubjugation of Morocco to France, and France entrusted the same task to

England in respect of Egypt. England made over Persia to the torturing grip of Russia. By the Brussels Convention, export of arms to Africa has been forbidden, so that the Muhammadans of that part of the country may become incapable of making head against the Europeans. O Orientals, O Muhammadans! see how cowardly the Europeans have grown,—more cowardly than even a hermaphrodite with all their power, wealth, iron-clad vessels, well equipped army, and astounding designs and inventions, that they fear the handful of the ill-starved blacks having even worn out rifles. Muhammadans, be warned with these incidents; and in the mirror of Africa's condition view your own future. If not convinced even with all this, look to the three great powers of Europe, that have been sucking the (life) blood of the Orientals and making prisoners of millions of Muhammadans. They have appropriated their territories and are seeking to strengthen their own position by casting the (seed of) rivalry among them (Muhammadans). They are devising a Triple Alliance. The President of France goes to England; the English King goes on a visit to the Czar, and the Russian, English and French papers advocate a Triple Alliance. France advises England to avail himself of the opportunity and make proper arrangements in order to help the former in a battle by land; while England exports France to improve her naval strength without any further delay.

NAMAI MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
July 13th, 1908.

10. A correspondent of the *Namai Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta], while reviewing the treatment of Persia by the European powers, says:—

Persia's disgrace.

Can there be more debasement and disgrace for the Persians than this that the Russians raided on the Persian frontier and burnt their small merchandise there, shooting dead more than seventy persons? Now they require something more in the shape of their honorarium for butchering the Persian brutes. Why, when last year about this very time the frontiersmen of Russia fought the Turkish frontiersmen, with many killed on either side, there was no more talk about it and no damages were demanded? Why do England and Russia sought the ratification by Afghanistan of the Anglo-Russian Convention in so far as it related to that power, while Persia is now being apportioned among them like a village without an owner? Perhaps the Persians do not know where they are.

In conclusion the correspondent points out that a better condition can never be brought about without a well organised military force. No speeches, writings, revenue-system, treasure-troves, and legislation, will be able to restore the lost prestige of Persia. It is army and army alone which is the last hope of the Persians.

NAMAI MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
July 13th, 1908.

11. Referring to the state of affairs in Persia at present, the writer says that in the first place the neighbouring powers have no right to interfere in the internal disturbances of that country unless they are called up on to do so and the king who, with a view to protect his own lineage, invites foreigners, in defiance of the nation, goes straightway against the traditions of headship and guardianship of a territory. In the second place, both Russia and England have been giving out in loud tones that they have nothing to do with internal disturbances, so long as people of their nation are safe, and that they would leave things to right themselves. Unhappily the Parliament casts a doubtful look on these affirmations, not knowing what they mean, and it is feared that this suspicion on their part may lead to interference by Russia and England in spite of their former declarations.

Ibid.

12. The *Namai Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 13th July publishes a telegraphic message from the Shias of Caucasus Provinces addressed to the principal political assemblies of Persia in the course of which they say:—

Persian Crisis.

Perhaps it may be said we are afraid of the disturbances and foreign interferences in the country. We solemnly affirm that if affairs continue in this way viz., this young king remains the possessor of the crown and throne, and bad preceptors and wicked ministers surround him, Persia will soon slip through their fingers. The Russian and Ottoman encroachments have all happened only at the former's instance. They have already given away two hundred crores to the Russian coffers, and are now willing to make over the kingdom itself to Russia. But no fitter time would come for the Persians.

NAMAI MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
July 13th, 1908.

Both Russia and England do not at present meddle with the internal affairs of Persia, as was shown by their non-interference during the massacre of 40,000 souls by the Government forces. Hence it rests with us to apprise you all of the seriousness of the position. On our part, we would never dissociate ourselves with our Azarbayjan brethren, but you should see that we are not put to disgrace now or hereafter.

13. Referring to the demand from Persia by England of an apology for the disrespect shown to the British Legation, the

Persia's dilemma.

Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin [Calcutta] of the 13th

NAMAI MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
July 13th, 1908.

July regrets that it is only the misguided councillors and the ignorant courtiers who have brought this disgrace upon the Shah. For an independent and supreme king like the Shah to be called upon to apologise to the consul of a neighbouring power is simply disgraceful! However, the International Law regards all powers with an equal eye and as such allows of an explanation being called for in case of any breach of decorum, and personal honour and at the same time such demands are made only when the parties are independent of each other, and neither of them is subservient to any one else. But no sooner one of them has to apologise on any account, then it loses the prestige of independence for ever and is no longer regarded as a power of any importance. This is the meaning of the demand of an apology from Persia by England. The latter can secure Russia to her side, and if she likes she may have the sympathy of the other powers too. But the Shah has only two ways of escape out of this dilemma. One, a reply by the sword, the other abdicating the throne of Persia. Now, neither the king nor his handful of councillors can dare to prepare for the first alternative in the face of the existing rupture between the Government and the people. Nor is the Shah with all his ministers ready to abdicate with a view to save the long-enjoyed prestige of the land. He is, therefore, obliged to apologise, and to lose for ever the honour of equality with the reigning powers of the world.

The paper then, bursts into a series of imprecations against the future ignominy which stares Persia in the face, and says that it is only on account of the selfish counsels given by the foolhardy and self-seeking ministers that the Shah has to offer apologies to England, and thereby to forego his claims to equality with the rest of the powers. The Shah should know that the coalition between Russia and England is merely to run down the Shah's empire without having anything to do with the people.

One thing, however, remains to be seen yet. It is whether or not the English in doing so have been exceeding due bounds. In the eyes of the best politicians, says the paper, they did not go too far; they have only guarded their own self-respect and legal rights. During the recent disturbance and lawlessness of the army, when a direct attack was made on the British Legation, England could not but demand an apology in order to keep her dignity in tact.

15. Referring to the fact that the Shah of Persia has sent a General to Tabriz to suppress the Persian revolutionists, the

The Shah and the Persian revolutionists.

Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 15th July says that the Shah, who is over head and ears in debt,

will have to rue for this act of shortsighted policy.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 15th, 1908.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

15. The *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July publishes a letter written by some villagers in Thana Sitakunda in Chittagong in which the serious inconvenience of the public arising from the quarrel between two rival Mahomedan zamindars, Abdul Kuddas Chaudhuri and Siddiq Ahmed Chaudhuri, about a local hat is pointed out. The writers say that the interference of the District Magistrate is imperatively necessary.

Quarrel about a hat in the Chittagong district.

SOLTAN,
July 3rd, 1908.

TAMALIKA,
July 4th, 1908.

15. The *Tamalikā* [Tamluk] of the 4th July learns that police investigations in the Burrah dacoity case have disclosed the fact that it was only some Muhammadans who committed the dacoity disguising themselves as Hindus by shaving their moustaches.

PALLIVASI,
July 8th, 1908.

The arrest of Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna and others of Bhatparah.

16. The *Pallivasi* [Kalna] of the 8th July takes serious objection to the arrest of Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna and others of Bhatparah in connection with the Kankinara bomb outrage. The Pandit has never been known to be a political agitator and the *Bangavasi* newspaper with which he is connected condemns political agitation. The Kankinara bomb outrage is said to be the outcome of a personal enmity instead of a political grudge. The Pandit's arrest in this connection has therefore been quite out of place. A political revolution brings endless sufferings on a country. When even a Brahman *guru* has been subjected to such treatment, what is there that cannot happen to other people through the machinations of wicked men? The authorities ought never to persecute people by acting on informations received from any and every person. Even thieves and dacoits will now try to curry favour with the police by giving false information to it against innocent people.

JASOHAR,
July 9th, 1908.

18. A correspondent of the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 9th July says that on the 26th June last, one Mati Lal Saha, son of Guru Charan Saha, an inhabitant of the Kasi-pur village under the Muhammadpur thana in the Jessore district, committed suicide by hanging himself. The Jamadar of the thana came on enquiry and found the case to be really one of suicide. But still he refused to allow the dead body to be disposed of. He wanted to take it to Narail for *post-mortem* examination, although the Muhammadpur thana was within the Magura Sub-division. But no man, nor any conveyance could be found to carry the dead body to Narail. The police reported the matter to the Deputy Magistrate of Magura, and prayed him either to send *murda farashes* to carry the dead body or order its disposal as there was no ground for suspicion. When this report reached Magura, the Deputy Magistrate was not there and an Honorary Magistrate replied "Any how arrange to take away the dead body." In consequence of this order the dead body began to putrefy in Guru Charan's house, filling the neighbouring houses with a most unhealthy stench. As a consequence another of Guru Charan's sons began to purge and vomit. At last after five days the police allowed the dead body to be disposed of. The mental sufferings of Guru Charan, the father, through all this is easily conceivable. The attention of the District Magistrate is drawn to the matter.

JASOHAR,
July 9th, 1908.

19. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 9th July says that the almost indiscriminate house-searches and arrests which are being made for some time past in connection with the bomb scare, are creating widespread unrest in the country, and advises the Government to work with more prudence and circumspection. Those who are uselessly harassing innocent people should be punished.

JASOHAR,
July 9th, 1908.

20. A correspondent of the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 9th July speaks of the prevalence of theft with house-breaking at the village of Gangarampur within the Magura subdivision of the Jessore district. Recently a theft with house-breaking has been committed in the house of one Miajan Sheikh, and the poor man has been robbed of property worth about eighty rupees.

JASOHAR,
July 9th, 1908.

21. A correspondent of the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 9th July says that there was no chaukidar in the Chalitatala village within the Narail Subdivision of the Jessore district during the last year, although the villagers their chaukidari rates in full for the period.

JASOHAR,
July 9th, 1908.

22. A correspondent of the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 9th July speaks of the prevalence of thefts in the Kanojpur village within the Sadar Subdivision of the Jessore district.

Theft in a village in the Jessore district.

23. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 9th July quotes a paragraph from the *Purva Bangala*

Indulgence given to the Gurkha police.

of Dacca in which it is said that when a person who had been slapped on the cheek by a Gurkha guard of the Dacca Bank went to a famous local pleader, he replied "your complaint will be as unsuccessful as the complaint against a favourite son's conduct to a fond father."

24. The *Anusilan* [Calcutta] of the 10th July says that speculation is rife as to why Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna of Bhatpara was arrested in connection with the Kankinara Bomb outrage case. Most people

Arrest of Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna.

believe that he was brought to trouble by his enemies because of his opposition to the remarriage of widows. This is what *Bande Mataram* said. It is incredible that an enemy, whatever meanness he may stoop to, should be capable of taking revenge in such a hellish manner. If the police can implicate even the Sanskrit Professors of Bhatpara in bomb conspiracies, who else is safe?

Riots on account of Tilak's prosecution.

25. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th July gives an account of the riots that took place on the 29th June on account of the prosecution of B. G.

Tilak for sedition.

26. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th July reports that a gang of dacoits recently looted a boat laden with rice which

Grain dacoities at Coconada.

was being sent to the steamer *Ludhiana* from Coconada (in Madras). Such robberies have of late become rather frequent, and the dacoits loot only the grain which is meant for export. What can the police be doing?

27. Referring to the recent search at the house of Subodh Chandra Mallik the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th July asks, Who is responsible for this insult offered to a respectable gentleman for nothing?

The search of Subodh Chandra Mallik's house.

28. The Gurkha policemen who do sentry duty on the premises of the Dacca branch of the Bank of Bengal, writes the

Gurkha police in the Bank of Bengal at Dacca.

Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 10th July, often insult and otherwise ill-treat Bengali gentlemen who have to go to the Bank on business. Why do Bengalis go to this Bank when they have now a National Bank of their own?

29. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 10th July has the authority of the

Punitive police in Jessore.

Sanjivani for stating that punitive police has been quartered in the villages of Lohagara, Kalia, Mallikpur, Kundali, Jaypur, Lakshmipasha, Kachuaabaria, Kasipur and Samalia in the Narail Subdivision of the Jessore district. Is it because the villagers are sincere *swadeshists*? We heard the other day of the withdrawal of punitive police from Jhalakati in the Backerganj district. It seems, therefore, the authorities are bent on having punitive police quartered at some place or other in the country.

30. Referring to the withdrawal of punitive police from Jhalakati in the district of Backerganj, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 10th July says:—

Withdrawal of punitive police from Jhalakati, District Backerganj.

The quartering of punitive police was in itself quite unjust. It was quartered with no other object than that of repressing the *swadeshi* movement in that place. However that may be, had the Government chosen to withdraw the punitive force earlier, it might have been taken as an indication of the good sense of the ruler of the New Province.

Assault on an orderly by a Gurkha Guard at Dacca.

Gurkha guard at the local Bank.

31. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th July wants an enquiry to be instituted into the alleged assault on an orderly of the Nawab of Dacca by a

Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna, one of the accused in the Kankinara bomb outrage case.

32. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th July in noticing the searches and arrests made in connection with the Kankinara bomb outrage praises Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna, one of the accused, as a very pious and learned Brahman who had never ever worn a shirt.

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA-O-ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA, July 9th, 1908.

ANUSILAN, July 10th, 1908.

HITAVADI, July 10th, 1908.

HITAVADI, July 10th, 1908.

HITAVADI, July 10th, 1908.

HITAVADI, July 10th, 1908.

SAMAY, July 10th, 1908.

SAMAY, July 10th, 1908.

BANGAVASI, July 11th, 1908.

BASUMATI, July 11th, 1908.

The writer says that the Pandit, while he was at Monghyr on a change, received an anonymous letter that his enemies were plotting against him. He hurried back home to be arrested in connection with the Kankinara bomb outrage case.

BIRBHUM VARTA,
July 11th, 1908.

33. The *Birbhum Varta* [Suri] of the 11th July does not believe that an orthodox Hindu like Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna can possibly have anything to do with the bomb outrage at Kankinara. The paper thinks that the police must have been misled by some persons and have subjected the learned Pandit to an unjust persecution.

Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna's arrest.

HOWRAH HITAISHI,
July 11th, 1908.

34. Referring to the quartering of punitive police within the Narail Subdivision of the Jessore district the *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 11th July says that the Government of Bengal is perhaps going to make up for the check which its sister Government, the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, has recently put on its desire to oppress innocent people. But has anybody had the leisure to think that oppression of innocents is sure to lead to the downfall of the oppressor?

Quartering punitive police in the Jessore district.

HOWRAH HITAISHI,
July 11th, 1908.

35. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 11th July learns from the *Purba Bangla* of Dacca that the police has searched the house of a clerk of Babu Kamini Kumar Basu, a pleader of the Dacca Bar and also of the pleader himself, on the ground that information has been received by the police to the effect that one of the boats used by the dacoits in the well-known Nawabganj dacoity was found immersed in the river near the said clerk's house. We know not, continues the writer, how to praise the intelligence exhibited by the police in the matter. Had the case occurred in Western Bengal, Sir A. Fraser, the friend of the police, would surely have rewarded his favourites. It however remains to be seen what the Lieutenant-Governor of the New Province will do in the matter.

The searches in connection with the Nawabganj dacoity.

HOWRAH HITAISHI,
July 11th, 1908.

36. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 11th July says that the man who was assaulted by a Gurkha guard of the Dacca Branch of the Bank of Bengal has received no redress from the Bank authorities. The Magistrate of Dacca is therefore prayed to inquire into the case, punish the offender, and make such arrangements as will prevent a recurrence of the incident.

The Bank of Bengal assault case at Dacca.

NAYAK,
July 11th, 1908.

37. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 11th July characterises the arrest of Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna and others of Bhatpara, in connection with the Kankinara bomb outrage, as an act of gross outrage and oppression on the part of the police. If the police can arrest anybody and everybody in this manner on the most unreliable information possible, it will be difficult for people to live in the country with safety to their honour. It is now fifteen days since the arrest of the Pandit took place and the police has not yet been able to make out a case, or even to close their investigation against him. This is the acme of oppression of which a civilised nation and a civilised Government can be guilty. The writer then indignantly refutes a public rumour to the effect that he was instrumental in securing Panchanan Tarkaratna's arrest.

The arrests at Bhatpara.

SANDHYA,
July 11th, 1908.

38. The following is a translation of an article appearing in the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 11th July under the heading "Misguided policy":—

Can you say why the police have now searched, for the third time, the house of Raja Subodh Chandra Mallik? A son of a rich ancient stock—a scion of the Vasu Mallik family, as Raja Subodh Chandra is, the very place where the refuse of his house is thrown may, if searched, be found to contain things valued a few thousand rupees. An ordinary coolie of the street—a hired day-labourer, comes up and says that he has carried the booties of the Dacca dacoity to the Raja Mallik's house, and forthwith you believe the story and want to sully the honour of a respectable man like that,—and search his house in the hope of finding stolen property in it! Have you found anything by searching every creek and corner of the house? You have not, you cannot.

Indiscriminate searches and arrests by the police

But you have caused the head of an honoured man to hang down in shame—you have learnt all his secrets,—you have got a list of the ornaments and dresses of the ladies of his family. Do you not boast of your civilisation? Do not you brag of your sense of honour as man? If we now speak out our mind on this matter, you will forthwith try to silence us in the name of sedition. Still we must say that these indiscriminate searches and indiscriminate arrests on the information of every street vagabond, these threats of the law and huge farce of trials proceed from nothing but a misguided policy. People generally do not make such useless and empty shows unless their intellect is misguided. From the highest to the lowest all your public servants have given up good behaviour and are misbehaving themselves.

A whole host of rogues (literally abortions from their mothers' wombs) are your pet birds (literally birds taught to repeat desired phrases). You encourage whatever mischiefs they may do, you at once arrest whomsoever they may point out—be he Raja Pyarimohon or Maharaja Pradyot kumar. Let the sweet little mouths of your pet birds only once utter a man's name, and forthwith he is arrested and harassed. Do you think that people will fall into ecstasies when they have seen and have had experience of the above conduct on your part? That is impossible. He who craves our affection must touch our feet. Our God Sri Krishna was born on earth as a man and with his human body he had to carry his friend Sridam, etc., on his shoulders—had to act as a coachman of Arjuna and render sentry service to Radhika before he received their homage and devotion. On the other hand you are but human beings and you want to strike terror by your harassment, but you cannot see that the result becomes the very opposite of what is aimed at. Men fear death less than the torture of death.

We say again, and that for the sake of your welfare, do away with this mistaken policy. Every Indian has been disgusted with the conduct of your officers; even those Babus amongst us who have close connection with you are hated by the public. Remember if such hatred grows to be permanent, you will be the loser for it. Is not there a single intelligent man among you who can point out how the feeling of hatred is growing in intensity in the country in consequence of the misguided policy of the police? It is not the press which preaches sedition! When your followers and your detectives begin their lawless dances, the newspapers only criticise their doings. It is your own servants who create sedition, and you on your part figure as the terrible punisher of sedition! It is very difficult to realise your glory. Still we have chosen to speak out our mind.

39. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th July writes that

Dacoities in Eastern Bengal.

dacoities are now very frequent in Eastern Bengal. Several dacoities recently took place in some villages near Bhanga in the Faridpur district, but the Police failed as usual to trace the dacoits. What is most regrettable in this connection is that the authorities in Eastern Bengal, including the district authorities, are busy finding out who are the persons that are obstructing the sale of *belati* goods, what zamindars are encouraging *swadeshi* and the like. They are, therefore, not very enthusiastic in their efforts to save the lives and property of the people. The bad characters are now taking full advantage of the opportunity. It is hoped that the Acting Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam will be pleased to take measures for the safety of the inhabitants.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 13th, 1908.

40. The *Purba Bangla* of Dacca, says the *Navajivani* [Calcutta] of the

Incitement to murder and acts of violence by a correspondent of an Anglo-Indian journal.

14th July, has drawn attention to a letter appearing in an Anglo-Indian paper over the signature of "Foreigner," in which the writer has clearly incited his Anglo-Indian friends to violence.

The paper hopes that prompt action will be taken by Government to punish the writer and the Anglo-Indian journal concerned.

NAVAJIVANI,
July 14th, 1908.

41. Referring to the fact that Babu Subodh Chandra Mullick's house has

Search of Babu Subodh Chandra Mullick's house.

been four times searched by the police, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th July says that

Subodh Babu's whole-hearted and self-sacrificing patriotism, his princely donation to the National Council of Education, his connection with the *Bande Mataram* newspaper, his friendship with

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 14th, 1908.

Mr. Arobinda Ghosh and the fact of his being a Nationalist leader are sufficient grounds for his persecution by the police. The police first of all tried to implicate him in the case against the *Bande Mataram*, but failed. Then the approver in the Alipore bomb case mentioned his name and the police appeared in his residence in Benares. Next, an oarsman in Dacca said that the booty of the Nawabganj dacoity had been deposited in the house of Subodh Babu, and every creek and corner and every article in the house was searched. If it is the intention of the police to humiliate Subodh Babu, all their endeavours in that direction will fail; for experience shows that the public worship the man who is oppressed by the Government. Subodh Babu's place in the society is very high and he belongs to the rich and powerful family of the Basu Malliks in Calcutta, and it does not lie in the power of the Government to humiliate him. On the contrary, the police should have known that his powerful friends and relations would not calmly put up with the insult and the persecution to which he is being subjected. The house which was once honoured by the visit of Sir Andrew Fraser is now being repeatedly visited by His Honour's "favourite" police constables. Is there no remedy for this?

(b)—Working of the Courts.

SOLTAN,
July 3rd, 1908.

The appointment of Mr. Abdur Rahim as a Judge of the Madras High Court.

42. The *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July expresses its satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. Abdur Rahim, Barister-at-law, as a Judge of

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
July 7th, 1908.

The *Indian Nation* on the High Court's judgment in the Jamalpur cases.

43. Commenting on the observations made by the *Indian Nation* on the High Court's judgment in the Jamalpur cases, the *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 7th July remarks:—Our contemporary is very sorry for Mr. Clarke, but should not the case of Brajendra Babu be considered at all?

BANKURA DARPAN,
July 8th, 1908.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim.

44. The *Bankura Darpan* [Bankura] of the 8th July approves of the appointment of Mr. Abdur Rahim as a Judge of the Madras High Court.

MURSHIDABAD
HITAISHI,
July 8th, 1908.

45. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 8th July does not think that there is anything seditious in the articles for which Tilak is being prosecuted. Mr. Gokhale's speeches in the Supreme Council often contain much stronger attacks on the Government. In fact Tilak's writings may be said to be deserving a place in the country's classics. The paper also condemns the refusal of bail to Tilak. Under the present law of seditions it is quite an easy matter to construe any criticism of the Government into sedition, and anybody can be prosecuted if the police think that he is guilty of sedition. It is, therefore, vitally important that all sedition cases should be tried with the help of native jurors. Journalism has now become a risky thing in this country, and if the present state of things continue, the Native Press will gradually cease to exist.

PALLIVASI,
July 8th, 1908.

The sentence on Chidambaram Pillai.

46. The *Pallivasi* [Kalna] of the 8th July says that if the life sentence passed on Mr. Chidambaram Pillai is intended to act as a threat to public men in India, that object is sure to fail. The honour that is shown by the people to public men persecuted and punished by the Government amply compensates the sufferings they undergo.

HITVARTA,
July 9th, 1908.

A Muhammedan Judge.

47. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 9th July is pleased with the appointment of Mr. Abdur Rahim as a Judge of the High Court of Madras.

JASOHAR,
July 9th 1908.

The Tinnevely Sedition case.

48. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 9th July says that the terrible sentence passed on the accused persons in the Tinnevely sedition case has astounded all Indians.

JASOHAR,
July 9th, 1908

The law of sedition as expounded by a Bombay Judge.

49. A Judge of the Bombay High Court, writes the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 9th July, has said that even open admirers of persons accused of sedition should be charged with sedition. Now, the law is yours and you can do anything you please. The Indians are not anxious about that.

The Punjab Chief Court's interpretation of the Arms Act.

50. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 9th July writes :—

SANDHYA,
July 9th, 1908.

The Chief Court of the Punjab has ruled that even old, rusty and useless revolvers come under the provisions of the Arms Act. When shall knives, scissors, needles, fish knives and razors be placed in the same category ?

51. Referring to the case of Durga Charan Sanyal, which was referred to the High Court by Mr. Beachcroft, Sessions Judge of Alipore, in defiance of the opinion of the jury, and to the Kankinara riot case which also was referred to the High Court under similar circumstances, the *Anusilan* [Calcutta] of the 10th July writes :—

ANUSILAN,
July 10th, 1908.

Mr. Beachcroft, the Alipore Sessions Judge, and Jury trial.

We are sorry to see the plight to which trial by jury has been brought by Mr. Beachcroft.

52. Referring to Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna's arrest, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th July writes :—

HITAVADI,
July 10th, 1908.

Bail to Panchanan Tarkaratna.

God alone knows what evidence the police have collected as to the Pandit's guilt. But what strikes us as strange is that although bail was refused to him in spite of repeated applications, it was granted as soon as an appeal was preferred in the Magistrate's court. Indeed, the public are quite disgusted with the action of the authorities in this matter.

53. Referring to the withdrawal of the prosecution against Moulvi Leakat Hossain for disobeying the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 10th July remarks :—

SAMAY,
July 10th, 1908.

Withdrawal of prosecution against Moulvi Leakat Hossain.

It cannot be expected that the old Moulvi will survive the imprisonment he is now undergoing. We, therefore, find no mercy in the Court permitting the withdrawal of the case hanging over his head.

54. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th July

BANGAVASI,
July 11th, 1908.

Heavy sentence inflicted after the compromise of an assault case.

says :—

One Shekh Ghasi committed an assault on a certain Mr. Yunan. The case was compromised. And had the complainant been a native, the accused would certainly have been let off with a small fine. But in this case notwithstanding the compromise the accused has been sentenced to imprisonment for a week by the Bengali Deputy Magistrate, Babu Chandi Das Ghosh, of the Sealdah Police Court.

55. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th July says :—

BANGAVASI,
July 11th, 1908.

Heavy sentence in the Gidhor Assault case.

Seven men of Gidhor were accused of having committed assault on one Mr. Sims for which the Sub-divisional Officer, Mr. Lucas, has sentenced four of them to one year's imprisonment each. Now compare this sentence with the sentence of the Ootakamund Magistrate who fined a European prisoner only 15 rupees for causing the death of a cartman.

56. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th July says :—

BANGAVASI,
July 11th, 1908.

Non-acceptance of the verdict of the jury.

Out of the ten accused in the Kankinara jute mill riot case, all of whom have been pronounced "not guilty" by the jury, the Session's Judge, Mr. Beachcroft of Alipur, has released only five and referred the case against the other five to the High Court. We have seen the value of the jury's verdict in the case against Babu Durga Charan Sanyal, both at Bogra and at Alipur. We see it again in this case. Shall such procedure continue to recur now-a-days ?

57. Mr. and Mrs. Wall of Lucknow, says the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th July, both stand accused of a charge

BANGAVASI,
July 11th, 1908.

Bail granted to European prisoners in spite of the non-bailable nature of their offence.

under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code. They applied for bail to the Sessions Judge, Mr. Warburton. Mr. Warburton remarked that the

section 409 was non-bailable, but granted bail to the prisoners all the same.

58. The *Howrah Hitaishi* (Howrah) of the 11th July is at a loss to make

HOWRAH,
HITAISHI,
July 11th, 1908.

Withdrawal of a case against Maulvi Leakat Hossain.

out why Government has withdrawn the case which was hanging in the Calcutta Police Court against Maulvi Leakat Hossain, the patriot, who is undergoing a long term of imprisonment.

NAYAK,
July 11th, 1908.

59. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 11th July ridicules the passing of two life sentences on Mr. Chidambaram Pillai in the Tinnevely sedition case.

Tinnevely sedition case, as if one of them is to be served in the next world, and says that craving after independence is natural to man and should not be punishable by law, even if it be attended with violence. In India, however, a seeker of independence is invariably punished for sedition. But will that prevent the Indians from loving their Mother-country or working in her cause? Chidambaram Pillai's transportation will raise ten such Pillais in the country. It does not lie in the power of a judge to change the course of nature. The experiment has been made in England, France, Italy and other countries, but nowhere did repressive measures succeed in permanently suppressing the popular struggle for independence. In the present state of affairs in India what is desirable is that both the laws of the land and the judges who administer them should wear a tender and conciliatory aspect in order to successfully meet the situation. Otherwise, repression may outwardly check the popular force for some time, but it will kindle a fire in every heart throughout India. To our countrymen also, continues the writer, we have been repeatedly giving the advice of working quietly and patiently in the country's cause, and conquering persecution by perseverance. There is God above. Engage yourselves in the service of the country with full resignation to His will and calling righteousness to your aid and support. You will then see that peace will be established through peace. If the Sovereign errs through selfishness, the people should take care not to err also. God will surely help the people. He will strengthen their minds. He will strengthen the chord of their unity and will ultimately clear the path of their salvation.

RATNAKAR,
July 11th, 1908.

A Subordinate Judge wanted for Raniganj.

60. The *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 11th July contradicts the rumour of the removal of the Courts from Asansol to Raniganj. The paper not only fully approves of the proposal to place a Munsif at Raniganj, but thinks that there should also be a Subordinate Judge there.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 12th, 1908.

The inadequate daily allowance given to Government witnesses at Mymensingh.

61. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th July quotes a paragraph from the *Charu Mihir* of Mymensingh in which the writer says that the daily allowance given to ordinary witnesses for the Crown in criminal cases is only four annas per head, and as such totally inadequate. Most of the witnesses are Muhammadans and so the *Anjumans* should bring the matter to the notice of Government.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
July 13th, 1908.

Statement of the editor of Allahabad *Sawarajya* and the duties of the Native Press.

62. Referring to the statement of Mr. Santi Narayan, the editor and printer of the *Sawarajya* of Allahabad that he wrote his article by way of protesting against the hostile attitude of the *Pioneer* and other Anglo-Indian papers the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the

13th July says:—

We have seen for the last 40 years that the Anglo-Indian editors are never punished for abusing the people of India, even the very best among them. But whenever the Native Press has tried to retort it has been charged with sedition and race-hatred. Under such circumstances the best course for the editors of native papers to adopt is never to try to reply to the abuse of the Anglo-Indian press.

SANDHYA,
July 13th, 1908.

The sentence of transportation for life passed on Chidambaram Pillai.

63. Referring to the sentence of transportation for life passed upon Chidambaram Pillai the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 13th July writes:—

Mr. Pinhey's judgment is being hotly discussed in the Indian press. *Feringhee* papers, such as the *Madras Mail*, the *Pioneer* and others approve of it, while native papers like the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, the *Bengalee*, the *Hindu*, etc., condemn it. The *Statesman* has passed a sort of mild censure on the Judge. What now shall we say?

There is one fact which we never lose sight of, and which we ask our readers ever to bear in mind, and that is, that the English have conquered us. The *Feringhee* is ruling us by repressive methods. Being a subjugated people, it is but needless to say that we have no voice in the administration of our country. For if we had any voice, Bengal would not have been cut

into two, stringent laws and regulations would not have been passed, the country would have had a different aspect, bombs would not have exploded, women would not have been killed, and there would not have been such enmity between the *Feringhee* and the Indian. Consequently it is better that we should keep silent over these affairs, for we are sure to be arrested if we speak out, and we can neither flatter the *Feringhee* nor tell lies to please him.

The *Feringhee* has made his laws and regulations, all for the purpose of protecting his zamindari in India. If we come forward and offer him advice, he accepts only as much of it as suits his purpose. Hence we must say that we have absolutely nothing to do with the weal or woe of this zamindari of the *Feringhee*. If the *Feringhee* can send an able *naib* to manage his zamindari, it is the *Feringhee* who will be a gainer thereby. We are but the *Feringhee's* raiyats, and we shall ever have "our grass to eat and water to drink". Mr. Pinhey is a *Feringhee* Judge and it is his duty, and it is conducive to his own interests as well, to maintain this zamindari of his own countrymen. He knows also how to do his duty properly. Besides, we must say that he is frank and does not know how to play the honey-mouthed hypocrite. Judge Pinhey says that, since Chidambaram Pillai used to speak about the *swadeshi*, the boycott, trial by Punchayets, and national education, he has committed sedition. Evidently then the Judge holds that it is seditious to speak on the *swadeshi*, etc., before a number of men assembled on a maidan. Chidambaram Pillai did this and thus committed sedition. So he has been sentenced to transportation for life. And the *Pioneer* and other *Feringhee* papers have approved of the sentence.

From what the Judge says and the *Feringhee* journals write, we see that what Chidambaram Pillai did was thought by the *Feringhee* to be injurious to his (the *Feringhee's*) interest; and the *Feringhee* was afraid that if such topics as Chidambaram Pillai spoke on, were discussed all over the country, the *Feringhee's* zamindari would be in peril. So wicked men like Chidambaram Pillai must be removed out of the *Feringhee's* way.

We now ask, Can we have anything to say against all this? Do not forget that we are a subjugated people, that we have no concern with the profit or loss of this vast zamindari, and that the *Feringhee* has never taken, nor ever will take, our advice in matters concerning the real administration of the country. And now tell us whether we have any right to speak against Mr. Pinhey's judgment or his opinions. Since we do not possess such a right, as indeed we never can, the best thing that we can do is to remain dumb. We are gratified to learn from Mr. Pinhey's lips that political discussion is inimical to the *Feringhee's* interests, and that the *swadeshi*, the boycott, etc., are all the root causes of sedition. So now Moderates and Extremists are all placed in the same category,—they all belong to a conquered race. We thank Mr. Pinhey for this bit of plain-speaking. It is good for us if the *Feringhee* brings home to us the fact that we are a subjugated people. We must not, however, speak well or ill of anything concerning the administration. All that we shall do is to explain to the world the *Feringhee's* motives and then keep silent. And we do the same now.

64. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th July makes the following criticism on the charge which Mr. Pinhey, the Sessions Judge of Tinnevely, gave to the assessors

The Tinnevely sedition case.

in the Tinnevely sedition case:—

Mr. Pinhey told the jury that a man found guilty under section 124A could also be declared guilty under section 153A and he gave the assessors to understand this, because he thought that most people in India failed to make any distinction between official and non-official Europeans. It would have been better for Mr. Pinhey to say also that he regretted that this distinction had so long been ignored by judges who tried cases under section 124A.

In addressing the assessors Mr. Pinhey said that it was not the practice to give the assessors an account of the case and the evidence tendered in it; for in doing so the Judge was apt to give out to a considerable extent his own opinion on the merits of the case. But Mr. Pinhey himself violated this principle of legal reticence. In many places he told the assessors that he considered the accused guilty of an improper act and so fit for punishment, that the position of speakers in India was not the same as that of the speakers

DAILY HITAVADI,
July, 14th 1908.

in England, that the assessors should not accept the interpretation which the Calcutta High Court had put on the word *swaraj*, and that the accused person had come under section 124A by advising people to boycott law-courts, etc., etc.

Mr. Pinhey said that public speakers in England had a legitimate object in publicly addressing the people of that country and that was to enlighten and educate them on public questions of which they were, according to the constitution of the country, the judges. But in India no such justification exists for public speech-making and an appeal to the power of the people here is tantamount to an appeal to their physical power only, which is a serious offence. Mr. Pinhey ought to have known that even the Government does not consider it an offence to educate the people in public matters, explain to them any improper act which the authorities may do and advise them to pray to the Government for its remedy. A strict adherence on the part of the Government to the principle inculcated by Mr. Pinhey can have the only effect of increasing the number of secret societies in the country. Mr. Pinhey considered the *swadeshi* movement and the boycott as equally offensive, in spite of the fact that the Viceroy and other officials at the head of the Government have all along supported the *swadeshi* cause. To advise the people to boycott law-courts is also an offence in the opinion of the learned Judge. But he ought to have known that an advice to the people to boycott law-courts meant an advice to them not to ruin themselves by litigation. It is an offence only to act against the principle of criminal jurisdiction of the Executive Government in the matter of the maintenance of peace in the country.

The Judge took objection to a statement made by Mr. Pillai to the effect that poverty in India dated from the advent of the English in the country, and said that Mr. Pillai could speak only of the last fifty years, as it was not possible for him to have known the statistics for the last one hundred years.

Mr. Pinhey, again, charged the assessors not to accept the interpretation of the word *swaraj* given by the Calcutta High Court and said that in the East in ancient days there existed no such word as could express the same idea as is done by the word "government" in the West. Had Mr. Pinhey read history he would have found that when his forefathers used to wander in forests like wild beasts, Indians lived under a very well-regulated government. People are not very much astonished at the sentences which have been passed on Messrs. Siva and Pillai, but they have understood it thoroughly that it is because the case has been tried by such an enlightened and inspired judge as Mr. Pinhey that the result has been so brilliant.

In conclusion we have to remark that while Mr. Pinhey gave a lengthy charge to the assessors and delivered two judgments against Mr. Pillai, he altogether omitted to say anything about the statement made by Mr. Pillai that the case was the outcome of the displeasure which he has incurred of the European merchant community by having founded the *swadeshi* Steam Navigation Company.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 15th, 1906.

65. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th July writes as follows:—

The principle of heavy punishment and the Tinnevely Sedition case.

The Code Napoleon provides that the sentence passed on an accused person for his first offence should be held in abeyance for a certain period of time and if within that period the man does not commit a second offence he will not be made to suffer the punishment. This law is followed even in the French territories in India, and has a most salutary effect in preventing most first offenders from turning into hardened criminals through the immoral and degrading effect of prison life. The principle underlying this law is applicable in particular to the case of an educated man who has committed an offence; for shame, social position, moral compunction and fear of punishment would prevent him from committing a second offence, if not thrown into the bad company of confirmed criminals in a prison. Again, the principle of taking the life of a murderer, though not altogether expunged from the Code Napoleon, is very seldom followed in French law courts. Within the last fifty years only one man was sentenced to death in Chandernagore, although murder is not at all a rare occurrence at that place. In no other civilised country are death sentences

so frequent as in British India. Napoleon used to say that a ruler has no right to deprive his subjects of what he cannot give them. It is true that the murderer who is hanged, is prevented from doing any further injury to the society. But if the same purpose can be served by inflicting a less drastic and less cruel punishment on him, it would be wrong even in the interest of the society to take his life. In the Tinnevely Sedition Case the judge has passed a sentence of 10 years' rigorous transportation on Mr. Subrahmanya Siva and a sentence of transportation for life on Mr. Chidambaram Pillay. If Mr. Siva becomes so fortunate as to outlive the term of his imprisonment, he will not most probably be found guilty of sedition again. But Mr. Pillay will have no such opportunity to retrieve his character, although the offence he has committed is one for which Bengal judges have, during the last three years, thought it sufficient to inflict sentences of two or three years' rigorous imprisonment only. Had Messrs. Siva and Pillay been let off with a warning or a light punishment for what is their only first offence, they would have been given an opportunity to mend their conduct in future. But like a physician who would kill his patient with strong medicines, the Tinnevely judge has destroyed the possibility of Messrs. Siva and Pillay turning into peaceful citizens in future.

66. The *Pioneer*, writes the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th July, is angry because Mr. Paranjpe, the editor of the *Kal* in Bombay, has been let off with a light punishment by the trying Judge, on the ground of his high-minded patriotism, and has made many unpleasant remarks in this connection. Will the authorities consider what sort of feeling will be roused in the minds of the people of the country by these remarks made by the *Pioneer*?

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 15th, 1909.

The *Pioneer* and the sentence passed on Mr. Paranjpe.

(c)—Jails.

67. Referring to the proposal for a separate jail for juvenile offenders in Calcutta, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th July says:—
In our opinion not only juvenile offenders, but also all first offenders should be kept apart from hardened criminals, and in all jails arrangements should be made for grouping of offenders in respect of the character of their guilt, each group being lodged in separate quarters. Moreover we should like to see respect paid to caste in jails. But will Government accept our advice?

BANGAVASI,
July 11th, 1908.

Separate jail recommended for first offenders.

(d)—Education.

68. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 7th July draws the attention of the Calcutta University to the case of Ashutosh Das, who though he got pass marks in all the subjects at the last B.A. Examination, yet was not placed in the list of successful candidates.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
July 7th, 1909.

The case of an unsuccessful B.A. candidate.

69. Under the heading, "Legal education in the Slave Depot" the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 9th July writes:—
We feel quite sick if we have to say anything about the Slave Depot (meaning the Calcutta University). And why indeed should we add to our sins by speaking about an institution which has only taught Bengalis how to cram a few English words such as "cat", "dog", etc., and how to live on the crumbs that fall from the Feringhee's table. But we cannot help discussing the affairs of the Slave Depot because the people of this country are mad after it and go to it with avidity. There is, however, one happy circumstance and that is that the Feringhee is doing "the wiping off" of the good old days. In ancient times boys reading in a *Patshala* used to write their handwriting-exercises on strips of palm-leaves, the headboy of the class dictating to them their lessons. If the headboy committed any mistake about the spelling of a word, the teacher would smack him with his whip, and the boy would cry out "Wipe off". Forthwith all the other boys would wipe off the word with their hands and smear their faces with ink. Similarly, throughout his fifty years' experience the Feringhee

SANDHYA,
July 9th, 1908.

The proposed Law College.

has found out that his Slave-depôt in this country has produced results which he never bargained for. Hence he is undoing the old department and is putting up a new one in its place—in fact he is, like the *Patshala* boys mentioned above, "wiping off" what he wrote by mistake, and the ink is being smeared on his own cheeks and those of his Babu servants.

But we will leave this affair alone and give our readers an idea of the proposed Law College. Dr. Asutosh says that it will not do to teach Law in a haphazard way, but that it must be taught like Medicine and Engineering after methods followed in the Medical College and the Sibpur Engineering College, respectively. The Slave-Depôt is going to have a Law College attached to it, and the fees in this college will be Rs. 8 a month. Law classes do not generally bring much profit, excepting only those attached to Surendra Babu's Ripon College. Here students have not to attend any lectures, nor even to know their professors by the face; all that they have to do is to step into the class-room when the attendance-rolls are called out and answer when their names are called. Ashu Babu, however, will have none of all this, and hence he wants to open a Law College. The proposal has evidently nettled Surendra Babu, for while all other newspapers are discussing the matter, his paper, the *Bengalee*, is quite dumb over it. In fact, it has not even published Ashu Babu's proposal.

We need not, however, bother our heads about this, for you can break your own egg on any side you choose. We have nothing to do with that. But one thing we must ask you,—why come in the way of the Babus becoming lawyers? You know full well that the Feringhee is not going to allow the Babus to get into his service any more. And if now you prevent them from taking to Law, how will they get their living? Besides, the Babus must serve somebody, or else they cannot be true to their name. So, if after the doors of the Feringhee's service have been closed against them, you also shut them out from Law—and what is a lawyer's vocation but service under Judges and Magistrates—what will the poor fellows do?

Then, again, the profession of Law is just like any other profession where it is cleverness and not education which is the secret of success. Numbers of lawyers have passed their examinations with great credit but are starving while many others who have somehow barely got themselves through, are earning large fortunes. Besides, however much a man may have mere book-knowledge, the real polish is not given to it unless he gains experience by practising before those strange creatures—the Judges, Deputy Magistrates, Munsifs, etc. How much scholarship is required to enable a man to become a Barrister in England? Many a non-descript Bengali goes to England, becomes a Barrister, and by and by blossoms out into a successful lawyer. If then there are no hard and fast rules to be observed so as to enable a man to become a Barrister in England, the country which serves you as a model to copy from, why are you so very anxious to make the rules so very stringent here in India?

We do not think that you are ignorant of the facts which we have just referred to. Why then do you want to set the strings of the fiddle of the Slave-depôt to a wrong tune? To answer this question you will have to say that as it is the lawyers who carry on political agitation the most, in Bengal, it is necessary that their number should be lessened. The past cannot be revoked, but the future is to be guarded against. We do not know whether our guess is correct. Besides, one is not to think of evil; and even if he does, he is not to admit it. But we can never keep our thoughts within ourselves. We have, therefore, opened our heart. If we are in the wrong, speak out and point out our error to us. We cannot approve of Ashu Babu's proposal. Why so much fuss about a thing which is only a means of earning money?

70. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 9th July publishes an account of the

SANJIVANI,
July 9th, 1908.

The school boys flogged for seditious conduct at Brahmanberia.

circumstances which led to the flogging of two boys of the Brahmanberia Annada High School by the Head Master for their alleged seditious conduct, which consisted in either not writing an essay on "Loyalty," or in having torn up one already written. The Mahomedan teacher, Abdul Ali, who is said to have asked the boys to write such an essay, said before Mr. Woodhead, the Magistrate, that he did not remember to have set such a task to his pupils.

And yet depending upon the statement of one Musalman boy, Mr. Woodhead ordered the Head-master to flog Kshitish and Jogendra and left the school after ordering that this Mahomedan boy should be allowed a free studentship.

71. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 9th July has a leader in which after narrating how Lord Curzon, in defiance of the views expressed by Sir Guru Das Banerji in the Report of the University Commission, openly said that he meant to put down his (Sir Gurudas's) client, viz., the Bengali student, and pointing out how as a result of the Universities Act the Colleges in Bengal are gradually disappearing, proceeds to discuss the proposal of the Syndicate that the University should open a Law College which shall be the only institution in Calcutta for the teaching of law, in the following words:—

"Are the law classes, the last hope of the Bengalis, to be abolished?"

In this connection the Vice-Chancellor has published a minute in which he says that as there are defects in the method of teaching law now followed, the Law classes in the three Calcutta colleges should be abolished. If the Government opens a Law College, we have no objection, but if the University proposes to open a Law College, we have very great objection, for it will then try to abolish the existing law classes to safeguard its own interests. Such an attempt has already commenced. Again, in the proposed University Law College the college fee will be fixed at Rs. 8, and the number of law students will also be limited. As a consequence, the poor students will be debarred from studying law. Considering how useful to the country the law classes in the private colleges have been, it is not likely that the authorities of those colleges will be willing to abolish these classes. But on the other hand if the University frames stringent rules, it will be impossible to maintain those classes. Let our countrymen reflect how terrible the loss to the country will be if the law classes in the private colleges are abolished. The greater portion of our educated men earn their livelihood by practising as lawyers. Most of the educated men are poor. After passing the B.A. Examination they earn their living by serving as teachers or as clerks and at the same time attend law lectures. If the University opens a Law College, it would be impossible for poor students to support themselves by taking service. It will come to this, then, that none but rich people will be able to study law. Moreover, if the law classes in the mufassal colleges be abolished, many students will be obliged to give up the study of law, as it will be impossible for them to come to Calcutta for the purpose. Thus the chief means of livelihood of educated men will be gone, and the great power which they are wielding in the country will be totally lost. The Vice-Chancellor has said that the instruction given in the present law classes is not good. It is most unjust to say that in the law classes which have produced an eminent lawyer like him the instruction given is faulty. All the eminent lawyers in the High Court and in the mufassal received their training in those classes. We admit that the existing law classes can be improved in many ways, but the improvement should not be of such a character as to make it impossible for poor students to study law. Whatever the reforms that may be proposed only those should be introduced which will suit the requirements of the country. We admit that if a law college be established with Dr. Ashutosh Mukerjee as Professor of Hindu Law, and Mr. Amir Ali as Professor of Mahomedan Law, each on Rs. 4,000 per month; with Mr. S. P. Sinha as Professor of Criminal Law and Dr. Rashbehari Ghosh, as Professor of Civil Law, each on Rs. 15,000 per month, and with Mr. Asquith, Prime Minister of England, as Professor of English Law and Roman Law, on Rs. 20,000 per month, and if each law student paid a tuition fee of Rs. 500 per month, then of course the teaching of law would be excellent. But is it possible under the present circumstances of the country or is it proper?

There is no country in the world so wealthy as the United States of America. And yet there such eminent lawyers as Garfield and Lincoln and other distinguished men met their educational expenses with the proceeds of menial labour. That America has made such progress is due to her having facilities which enabled these men to rise. But in our poor country many are the obstacles that are being thrown in the way of education. Indigent young men used to provide for the expenses of their legal studies by working as teachers or as clerks, and even this is going to be put a stop to. The effect will be to weaken the lawyer class, which is the strength of the country, and the great

SANJIVANI,
July 9th, 1908.

impediment to the oppression of the officials will be removed. No other man will be able to devise such a clever plan to weaken the Bengali race. Young men will lose all their enthusiasm for college study if they are prevented from being lawyers; and if they give up their college studies, higher education will cease to exist. The ruin of the Bengali race will then become inevitable.

We have given merely an outline of the terrible mischief which the University has just commenced doing. If the Bengalis wish well to themselves let them unite their forces betimes and present a bold front to the University.

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA
O-ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
July 9th, 1908.

72. Referring to Dr. Ashutosh Mukerjee's minute proposing the establishment of a University Law College and withdrawal of affiliation from the existing law colleges, the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika*

of the 9th July remarks:—

It is very easy to remedy the defects in the existing system of legal education in the University. The law colleges in the mufassal afford opportunities of legal study to many poor students. If these colleges are abolished, it will make legal education impossible to these men. The country is very poor, and is being drained of its wealth in various ways. To increase the tuition fee for legal training under these circumstances, and to spend Rs. 30,000 for a law library as proposed by Dr. Mukerjee, are both, in our opinion, improper in the present state of the country. Libraries have their use, we admit, but a law library very soon becomes antiquated and useless, except for the study of law as a history. It is a mere waste to spend the poor people's money on a trifling object like that.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 10th, 1908.

73. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th July writes:—

The proposed law college. It is the people belonging to the middle class in Bengal who are mostly well educated and patriotic, and who carry on political agitation for the purpose of doing good to their country. They devote themselves, life and soul, to the advancement of their country, and are, therefore, an eye-sore to officials who are inebriated with the insolence of irresponsible power. Lord Curzon was always anxious to keep people of the middle class down, and for this purpose abolished competitive examinations and laid the axe at the root of higher education by remodelling the Calcutta University. High education, competitive examinations, and the profession of law were the means by which middle class Bengalis used to rise to eminence and fortune. Lord Curzon has done away with the first two, and the last is about to be removed from their reach, at a signal from the higher authorities. The Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University proposes to abolish all the private law colleges, and to have one attached to the University, on the grounds that, first, the system of training in private colleges is faulty, and secondly that students are supposed to attend lectures there simply if they answer their names when the attendance-rolls are called although they may not have been present in the class-room at all before that time.

Now, as for the quality of training which students receive in private law colleges, the results of University examinations are its best proofs. Any college which cannot show good results year after year makes itself liable to be disaffiliated. And as regards the scandalous way in which law students are alleged to keep up their attendance in lectures, the evil can be easily remedied, if college authorities are asked to enforce stricter discipline. The reasons which Dr. Mukherjee puts forward in favour of his scheme are, therefore, not at all valid. Dr. Mukherjee's law college will require an enormous amount of expenditure, and the monthly expenses will come up to Rs. 2,400. And all this to kill private law colleges and thus to prevent students of moderate means from becoming lawyers! The fee of the new college will be rupees eight a month, and it goes without saying that mofussil students will find it difficult to pay such high fees and to meet the cost of living in Calcutta, as they will be obliged to do if the University law college be the only one of its kind in the province. In fact, the destructive policy of the Government is clearly noticeable behind Dr. Mukherjee's scheme.

Dr. Mukherjee admits that the abolition of the law classes in private colleges means a great decrease in their incomes, and will affect the interest of those colleges very seriously. He, therefore, advises the proprietors of private colleges to raise fees all round. This is an admirable idea, for besides

preventing middle class people from becoming lawyers, the scheme, if carried out, will put an effective check on the spread of high education. We are quite sure that the Government is not at all in favour of such a thing, for they know the condition of the people very well.

74. In his Report on Public Education in Bengal, says a correspondent of the *Education Gazette* [Chinsura] of the 10th July, the Director of Public Instruction has pointed out that while the number of High and Middle English schools has increased during the last five years, the number of vernacular schools has considerably diminished. The Government has proposed the reform of Secondary Education in Bengal. It is to be hoped that if Government seriously sets about reforming the secondary schools, the condition of poor school masters will receive their careful attention.

The following are some of the causes which have lowered the standard of education imparted in secondary schools. The writer speaks from personal knowledge as a teacher who served in various aided and unaided schools:—

(1) Teachers in private and unaided schools never get any increment of pay. They can also hope for no pension or bonus on retirement. They have therefore very little incentive to display any enthusiasm in improving the character of the instruction they impart. The Government would do well to found provident funds for these teachers and see that their salaries are increased from time to time according to their worth.

(2) Private and aided institutions do not often possess separate drill and drawing teachers. Ordinary teachers, in most cases, have to do the work of giving lessons in Drill and Drawing and this over and above their ordinary duties. These subjects therefore necessarily suffer.

(3) The dearness of the living due to famine for the last three years has made the position of poorly-paid teachers of aided and unaided schools all the more precarious, since they neither get grain compensation allowance, nor have their salaries been increased in proportion to the rise in the prices of the articles on which they have to live.

(4) The Middle English and Middle Vernacular Examinations being abolished, fathers do not now-a-days send their sons to these schools. The results of examinations also act as a stimulus to the diligence of the boys. Boys now-a-days do not display the same zeal to learn as they did when they had examinations to pass. Moreover, success in the Middle Vernacular and Middle English Examinations no longer enables a boy to go up for the Muktearship Examination. The Campbell Medical School also does not now admit students successful at these examinations. The Middle Schools have therefore ceased to attract students, who resort to Entrance schools in larger numbers than heretofore. Government would do well to throw open the tests for Muktearship and Civil Hospital Assistantships to passed Middle Vernacular and Middle English students.

75. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th July has the following lines in connection with the retirement of the Principal of the Sanskrit College:—

We hear on reliable authority that the term of service of Mahamahopadhyaya Hara Prasad Sastri, the present Principal of the Sanskrit College, comes to an end in November next. It is also rumoured that the Mahamahopadhyaya Sastri, who is a spirited man and comes of a family of illustrious Pandits, will not ask for extension of service. In our opinion, if Government means to maintain the honour and prestige of the College, it ought, on its own motion, to retain the services of the Sastri for some time more in the interest of the institution, which is an ornament to our country. It is hardly necessary for us to dwell on the talents of the Mahamahopadhyaya, for they are well known to Government.

76. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th April says:—
There has been lately a *swadeshi* case at Amua, district Backerganj, and according to the *Barisal Hitaishi*, a school in the village has been deprived of its aid in consequence. No one need wonder at this, for this has become the settled policy of the British Government nowadays.

EDUCATION GAZETTE
July 10th, 1908

BANGAVASI,
July 11th, 1908.

BASUMATI,
July 11th, 1908.

BASUMATI,
July 11th, 1908.

"Lawlessness in the University."
headed:—

77. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th
July continues from its last issue the article

"LAWLESSNESS IN THE UNIVERSITY.
SANSKRIT EXAMINATION SCANDAL."

The following is a translation of the article:—

We hear that year before last Dr. Thibaut was entrusted with setting questions from the Bhatti-Kavya.* When selecting the questions he could not understand a very simple participle form and asked his brother examiner what that form meant. Such is the proof

* A Sanskrit poem which was prescribed as a text-book in Sanskrit for the F. A. examination.

of this worthy European's knowledge of Sanskrit; but all the same he has been appointed a paper-setter for the M. A. Examination in three Groups. Now the question is: Is it at all right to appoint a whole-time officer of the University to such paper-setterships? True, he has translated two commentaries on the Vedanta philosophy—one by Sankara and the other by Ramanuja, into English. But does the mere capacity to translate a book from a language show a man's proficiency in that language? Our Rai Sahib Haran Chandra Rakshit also has translated the dramas of Shakespere into Bengali. Why does not the Vice-Chancellor then appoint him as an examiner in English for the B. A. and M. A. Examinations? To translate a book with the help of Pandits is one thing, and to acquire a real proficiency in any branch of Sanskrit is an altogether different thing. We have no personal grudge against Dr. Thibaut. He has up to the present time dealt courteously with all persons. But our sense of duty compels us to say that we have grave doubts regarding his title to be appointed a paper-setter for the M. A. Examination in Sanskrit. Further, we hold that it is quite improper to appoint any paid officer of the University as an examiner or a paper-setter. For this entails a good deal of inconvenience. Let us now discuss the worthiness of the paper-setters, group by group.

We find the following names under Group (A):

Pandit Kali Prasanna Bhattacharjee, M.A.,
Pandit Ram Nath Tarkaratna,
Babu Nrisinha Chandra Mukhopadhyaya, M.A.,
Pandit Bahu-ballabh Sastri,
Pandit Haraprasad Sastri, M.A.,
Pandit Bhagavat Kumar Goswami, M.A.,
Acharya Satya-vrata Samasrami.
Dr. Thibaut, C.I.E., Ph.D.,
Pandit Pramatha Nath Tarkabhusan, and
Dr. T. Bloch, Ph.D.,

(1) *Pandit Kali Prasanna Bhattacharjee* M.A. (Class II).—He is a professor of Sanskrit in the Presidency College, and is now on extension. During his long term of service he was never appointed to set papers for even the B.A. Examination. How has Fate become so favourable to him all on a sudden this year? Those who know, say that through social amenities he has of late come to be counted among the "relations" of Dr. Ashutosh. So no one has a right to call his worth into question. The truth is that he is not a bad man, but we confess we never believed that he had sufficient scholarship to entitle him to be a paper-setter for the M.A. Examination.

(2) *Pandit Ramnath Tarkaratna*.—He is a good poet, but his scholarship in Kavya, Drama, and Rhetoric was hitherto undiscovered. The Vice-Chancellor, like another Columbus, has made this great discovery. He (the Tarkaratna) too has lately won the good graces of Ashutosh by displaying his moral courage in social matters.

(3) *Babu Nrisinha Chandra Mukherjee*, M.A., B.L.—He is a good scholar, and has so long basked in the sunshine of the Vice-Chancellor's favour. Recently as some unfavourable conjunction of stars would have it, he happened to differ with the Hon'ble Justice on some social question. It is for this reason that Nrisinha Babu is now suffering from a dearth of the Vice-Chancellor's favours.

We hear that the members of the Sanskrit Board selected him as a paper-setter for the F.A., B.A., and M.A. Examinations as in previous years, but the Syndicate, under an apprehension of his health breaking down under the weight of an accumulation of duties, have kindly relieved him from a portion of the paper-setting business, retaining his service only for one half-paper for the M.A. examination. Nrisinha Babu must have rejoiced at this kindness of the Syndics.

(4) *Pandit Bahu-ballabh Sastri*.—This worthy Sastri is an importation of Mahamahopadhyaya Haraprasad Sastri. He now teaches the *Sama Veda* in the Sanskrit College on a monthly salary of Rs. 28. We hear he has some acquaintance with Panini's Grammar. He may be said to be at present a *protege* of Justice Mukherjee. What sensible man, therefore, can entertain the slightest doubt about his fitness?

(5) *Mahamahopadhyaya Haraprasad Sastri, M.A.*—We hear that he was selected to set only a half-paper and has refused that honour. He is now an eye-sore (lit. a loving image that gives endless pleasure to the eyes) to Justice Mukherjee, and like a serpent with its energy repressed with jewels, *Mantras* and herbs, is constantly sighing and anxiously hoping for better days. But will better days ever come to him again?

Babu Bhagavat Kumar Goswami, M.A. (Class I).—He is a worthy person. Before now many have been baffled in their efforts to make him an examiner. At present, however, Mr. Goswami has purchased his own fortune by sympathising with the moral courage displayed by Ashu Babu in social matters. It is hard to say how long he will continue to enjoy his new fortune. It is a hopeful circumstance that of late he has begun to frequent the Holy Shrine at Bhowanipur. This matter will be further dealt with in a future issue.

(7) *Acharya Samasrami* is a Vedic scholar. There is therefore no objection to his selection as a paper-setter on Vedic subjects. Still it is to be wished that no scandalous procedure should mark his examination of answer papers.

(8) *Pramatha Nath Tarkabhusan*.—He is a parasite of Justice Mukherjee. We don't deny that he has both learning and intelligence. But up till now we have never seen him appointed as an M.A. Examiner. The present appointment is due to the fact that he has entitled himself to the Doctor's favours by supporting him in social matters.

(9) *Dr. Blösch* has been appointed as an examiner of Paleography. We hear he has sufficient proficiency in that subject.

78. Referring to the Hon'ble the Vice Chancellor's proposal of founding Law Colleges in Calcutta, Dacca and Bankipore, to remedy the evils of defective training in the private colleges, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 11th July regrets that should the scheme be carried out, it would deprive many men of the chances of earning their means of subsistence at the Bar.

BHARAT MITRA,
July 11th, 1908.

79. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 11th July is glad that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the proposal to open a well filled department for the study of Physiology and Botany in the Calcutta Medical College.

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
July 11th, 1908.

80. Referring to Dr. Ashutosh Mukherjee's proposal to establish a Law College in Calcutta the *Navajivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th July says that the existing colleges in Calcutta will be greatly injured by the proposal if carried out, for many of these colleges depend on the income of their law classes.

NAVAJIVANI,
July 11th, 1908.

81. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 11th July supports Doctor Ashutosh Mukherji's proposal to establish a law college in Calcutta. The private law colleges in Calcutta are said to be only business houses fetching large profits to their proprietors. The proprietors of all private colleges in Calcutta engage brokers for recruiting students, and the establishment of a Law College in the town will save the law students from these recruiters. Besides this it is not desirable that all sorts of men should become lawyers. It is only those

NAYAK,
July 11th, 1908.

who have the fitness and competence to become lawyers who should be allowed to qualify themselves for the Bar. Again, the study of law should be conducted on stricter methods and should extend over a longer period of time than at present in order to qualify a person to take it up as a profession. Boys can begin the study of Engineering and Medicine after passing the F. A. or the Entrance Examination. And it will not be bad to follow the same principle in the study of law. There should be three examinations in five years in the proposed Law College. A student who has passed the first two examinations should be qualified to practise in a District Court after a preliminary training of two years in any such court. And a preliminary training extending over that period in the High Court after passing the final examination should qualify a student for practising in that Court.

RATNAKAR,
July 11th, 1908.

82. The *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 11th July writes:—

Allegations against the Railway School at Asansol.

The Railway School at Asansol has re-opened after the summer vacation. The school was previously closed for a month during the cholera epidemic, and it will be closed again for the Puja within a short time. Thus it will remain closed for nearly four or five months during the year. Then, again, the work in certain classes of the school has been stopped for want of teachers. The third teacher has resigned his post, and the second teacher, who went home on leave before the summer vacation, has not yet cared to come back. The Head Pandit also did not join the school punctually after the vacation. Besides, there is absolutely no discipline among the students. There is a Managing Committee, which is supposed to look after the affairs of the school, but it never holds its monthly sittings and does no work at all.

RATNAKAR,
July 11th, 1908.

83. The *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 11th July says that the training

Training for sons of coal-mine coolies.

which the sons of coolies receive at the school at Kalipahari (near Asansol) turns their heads and makes them think it beneath their dignity to work in coal-mines. The paper, therefore, suggests that such boys should be taught in school how to work in a coal-mine, how to handle and construct safety lamps and everything concerning the coal-mines, as is done in British Columbia.

SANDHYA,
July 11th, 1908.

84. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 11th July says:—

Retirement of the Principal of the Sanskrit College.

According to the *Bangavasi*, Mahamahopadhyaya Hara Prasad Sastri, Principal of the Sanskrit College, will not ask for an extension of service. So much the better for him. For if he gets the extension, he shall have to serve as a mere clerk under Dr. Asutosh Mukherji, who is going to be the President of the Sanskrit Title Examination Board.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
July 13th, 1908.

85. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 13th July expresses satisfaction

The Tol Examination Board.

at the appointment of a Board to direct and supervise the Sanskrit Tol examinations. The field of the work of the Board shall not be confined to Bengal alone, but shall extend to Eastern Bengal and Assam also. The writer is glad to find the two Provinces re-united under the Tol Examination Board.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 14th, 1908.

86. Referring to the Resolution of the Government in which Sir

The Primary Education Scheme.

Alexander Pedler's scheme of Primary Education has been criticised and condemned and a fresh scheme has been introduced in its place, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th July says that, although the authorities rightly think that the original scheme was extremely faulty, Mr. Earle is wrong when he says that this fault consists in imparting education through the medium of Bengali in the Primary classes of High Schools. Had Mr. Earle's finding been correct, there would have been no degeneration of purely Primary schools where students do not go to learn English. The real difficulty about Primary schools at present lies in the fact that students in them have to study numerous subjects and difficult books. Before the introduction of Sir Alexander Pedler's scheme, a boy reading in the seventh class had to read only the following:—

1. An English Reader.
2. A Bengali Literature Book.
3. The four primary rules of Arithmetic.

And now a boy in the seventh class has to learn the following things:—

1. English Literature and Grammar.
2. Bengali ditto ditto.
3. A Science Reader.
4. Arithmetic.
5. Geometry.
6. Mensuration.
7. History.
8. Geography—Practical and Physical.
9. Drawing.

87. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 14th July has the following in connection with the proposal of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University to found a Central Law College at Calcutta:—

The proposed Central Law College.

A new means is being devised to further restrict high education in this country. The authorities in a way are trying to monopolise legal education. The result will be that those poor students who have managed somehow to pass the B. A. Examination and are temporarily following different professions shall have no opportunity to qualify themselves for the Bar. Members of the legal profession can lend their aid to many a noble undertaking. If their numbers are limited, we have no doubt that many good causes shall suffer. In one word the authorities are laying the axe at the root of the progress made by the Bengalis in various directions in virtue of their cheap high education.

NIHAR,
July 14th, 1908.

(c)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

88. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 7th July says that the inhabitants of Burdwan town do not want electric light, which is too costly a luxury for them.

The proposal of electric light for Burdwan.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
July 7th, 1908.

89. A correspondent of the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 9th July says that the public road at Gangarampur, a village within the Magura Subdivision of the Jessore district, is badly in need of repairs. Some money was this

A bad road in the Jessore District.

JASOHAR,
July 9th, 1908.

year sanctioned by the Local Board for the purpose. But the sanctioned repair was ended by throwing some earth on three or four places, so that the road is now as bad as ever, if not worse, owing to the newly-thrown earth having been converted into deep mud by the recent rains.

90. A correspondent of the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 9th July says that the bridge at Kanojpur, within the Sadar Subdivision of the Jessore district, has been broken down by the recent rains. This bridge is very important

A bridge broken down by rains in Jessore.

JASOHAR,
July 9th, 1908.

to both cart and pedestrian traffic for it leads to all the important market-places in the locality. The District Board is requested to lose no time in having the bridge repaired.

91. Babu Srikrishna Banerjee of No. 6 Chasadhobapara Street, Jorasanko, Calcutta, writes to the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the

Wanted a tramway service up to Amtala (near Barisa).

SANDHYA,
July 9th, 1908.

9th July complaining of the inconvenience caused to the public owing to the Behala tramway line not being extended up to Amtala (near Barisa). Before the Behala line was opened people intending to go to Barisa, Amtala, and the neighbouring villages used to take a gharri at Kidderpore. But since the tramway service was established up to Behala, the number of gharries plying between Kidderpore and Behala has become almost nil, and hence passengers for places further up find it very difficult to get conveyances. The few gharries that are available now and then charge an exorbitant fare. The writer, therefore, requests the Calcutta Tramways Company to extend their line up to Amtala.

92. The *Pratihar* [Berhampur] of the 10th July says that the expenditure of the Berhampur Municipality in the general department exceeds the income by a few thousands.

The financial condition of the Berhampur Municipality.

PRATIHAR,
July 10th, 1908.

Thus the budget for the current year shows an excess of Rs. 4,000. The expenditure, however, includes the repayment of a loan of Rs. 2,000 obtained from the Maharaja of Cossimbazar. The writer

asks the Maharaja to remit the loan as the deficits of the Municipality have always to be met by increasing the house rates. The writer next thanks the worthy Vice-Chairman for the energy and conscientiousness with which he has been discharging his duties and hopes he will find means to lessen the waste of the Municipal funds on useless objects, and place them on a sound basis.

SAMAY,
July 10th, 1908.

Extension of tram line demanded in the suburbs.

93. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 10th July asks the authorities of the Calcutta Tramways Company, to extend the tram line beyond Behala

to Amtala.

BANGAVASI,
July 11th, 1908.

94. Referring to the proposed expenditure of Rs. 40,00,000 for the foundation of a hospital at Rangoon, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th July remarks :—

The proposed Hospital at Rangoon.

In these hard times a portion of the large sum might very well be spared for the relief of the famine-stricken people in Burma. Both famine relief and treatment of diseases are meant for the preservation of life. It is for the reader to judge which of them is the more meritorious deed.

BIHAR BANDHU,
July 11th, 1908.

95. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 11th July invites the attention of the Patna Municipality to the annoyance often caused to business people who happen to hire an "ekka" from one quarter of the town to another. Sometimes the "ekka"-drivers charge higher rates than are fixed by the Municipal bye-laws, and at others they give ample proof of their meanness in diverse ways.

The "ekka" conveyance troubles in Patna.

NADIA,
July 11th, 1908.

96. The *Nadia* [Krishnagar] of the 11th July says that the road running from Asanganj to Krishnagar is in a very bad condition. The attention of the Nadia District Board is drawn to the matter.

A road requiring repairs in the Nadia district.

PRASUN,
July 11th, 1908.

97. A correspondent of the *Nadia* [Krishnagar] of the 11th July complains of the neglected condition of the roads. The street lighting is also very bad.

A Municipal complaint.

RATNAKAR,
July 11th, 1908.

98. The *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 11th July complains of the bad condition of the roads and privies in the Pucca Bazar at Asansol, and the want of a proper system of drainage in that locality. The paper blames the local Municipal authorities for their negligence.

Complaints against the Asansol Municipality.

SAMMILANI,
July 11th, 1908.

99. The *Sammilani* [Serampore] of the 11th July complains of the deplorable condition of the road leading from Queen's Street to the Grand Trunk Road, and asks the local Municipality to have the road repaired without delay.

Repairs necessary to a road at Serampore.

PURULIA DARPAN,
July 13th, 1908.

100. The *Purulia Darpan* [Purulia] of the 13th July asks the authorities of the Purulia Municipality to consult the opinion of the public before finally settling not to allow the public to bathe in the Saheb Bandh.

A tank in the Purulia Municipality.

MANBHUM,
July 14th, 1908.

101. The *Manbhumi* [Purulia] of the 14th July protests against the proposal to allow the public to bathe in the Saheb Bandh (at Purulia), from which the local public gets its supply of drinking water. The paper also says that the water of the Bucha Bandh should not be allowed to be drained away through the culvert which the Bengal Nagpur Railway authorities have put up near it.

Complaints against the Purulia Municipality.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

**MURSHIDABAD
HITAISHI,**
July 8th, 1908.

102. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 8th July approves of the suggestion made by the Murshidabad Association regarding the laying out of the Barharwa-Katwa Railway line, and says that there should be a bridge on the Ganges at Khagra instead of Berhampore. The paper also considers that the proposed line between Berhampore and Poradah should pass through Daulatabad, Islampur, Hoorsi, Domkal, Azimganj, Jalangi and Kupuar Ghat. This will necessitate the line terminating at

The proposed Burdwan Katwa railway line.

Sara Ghat instead of at Poradah, but that is better, as it will be a convenient route for passengers going to Darjeeling.

103. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 11th July invites the attention of the East Indian Railway authorities to the fact that female passengers at the Bankipore Junction are often put to much inconvenience for want of lady ticket collectors. The lawless and misbehaved conduct of the male ticket collectors has many times been brought to the notice of the authorities, but it is no less important for them to see that female ticket collectors must soon be appointed for the Bankipore Junction in order to afford facilities to female pilgrims to Gaya and Sonapore.

BIHAR BANDHU,
July 11th, 1908.

Female Ticket collectors for Bankipore Junction.

104. The *Birbhum Varta* [Suri] of the 11th July complains of the serious inconvenience caused to passengers on the Ondal-Sainthia branch of the East Indian Railway, owing to the timings of trains on this line not being at all in correspondence with those of the trains on the main line. The paper also condemns the system of keeping the train for Suri outside the platform at the Dubrajpur station for the purpose of allowing another train to come alongside the platform, of which there is only one at the station. This other train arrives at Dubrajpur long after the train for Suri, and it is impossible to find any reason for making the latter train wait outside the platform and thus making it very inconvenient for women and children to get in or alight from the carriages.

BIRBHUM VARTA,
July 11th, 1908.

105. The *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 11th July says that the proposed abolition of the Railway Telegraph Training School at Asansol will cause great inconvenience to poor apprentices, for henceforth they will have to go to Dinapur or Howrah; and considering that they get an allowance of only Rs. 10 a month they will find it very hard to pay all the necessary expenses of living at those places.

RATNAKAR,
July 11th, 1908.

The abolition of the Railway Telegraph Training School at Asansol.

106. The *Purulia Darpan* [Purulia] of the 13th July draws attention to the inconvenience of the public due to unsatisfactory arrangements for the conveyance of goods on the Purulia-Ranchi line.

PURULIA DARPAN,
July 13th, 1908.

Goods traffic on the Purulia-Ranchi line, (Bengal Nagpur Railway).

(h)—General.

107. Referring to the loan of fifty lakhs of rupees given to Sir Maharaja Pradyot Kumar Tagore by Government, the *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July writes:—

SOLTAN,
July 3rd, 1908.

What would our Hindu contemporaries say to this? They raised a hue and cry when the Government granted a loan of only fourteen lakhs to Nawab Salimulla of Dacca. But what kind of favour is this? May we ask if this loan has any connection with the revelations of the Bomb-conspiracy? If the Nawab has really done any injury to the *swadeshi*, we hate him from the bottom of our hearts. But is he a greater flatterer of Government than even the Maharajas of Burdwan and Dinajpur and Maharaja Benay Krishna?

108. Referring to the arrest of Maulvi Fazl Hossein, editor of an Urdu monthly paper published at Aligarh, for publishing the translation of a speech of the late Mustapha Kamal Pasha of Egypt, the *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July writes:—

SOLTAN,
July 3rd, 1908.

Arrest of a Mahomedan editor at Aligarh.

It appears that plain-speaking and independent editors have no chance of safety this time. None except mean and abject flatterers have a resting place in the country. Government is falling into a grave error in this matter. Where toadies and "yes, huzurs" have the upper hand in all counsels, the destruction of such a kingdom is inevitable. Government ought to remember that "even an intelligent enemy is preferable to a foolish friend."

109. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 7th July hopes that the District Magistrate of Dacca will take steps to prevent the ill-treatment of persons coming to the Bank of Bengal by the Gurkha guards.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
July 7th, 1908.

The Gurkha guards at the Bank of Bengal, Dacca.

HITVARTA,
July 9th, 1908.

110. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 9th July publishes a letter from its own Patna correspondent in which the writer

Partition.

will secure a few berths for Europeans, without doing any good to the people, who will have to bear the extra expenses. What a sense of justice! The paper says there have been several secret meetings to express grief at the partition.

HITVARTA,
July 9th, 1908.

111. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 9th July considers that the proposed alteration in the working hours of telegraph offices and their closing of all but the principal ones on

The working hours of the Telegraph offices.

Sundays, as well as the rule that deferred messages would not be accepted on Sundays, would be a source of very great inconvenience to the public, and suggests that the offices should be kept open on Sundays by paying the staff extra salaries.

JASOHAR,
July 9th, 1908.

112. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 9th July learns from a correspondent

Rumoured territorial re-distribution in the two Bengals.

that Government intends to transfer the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions to the New Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and form a distinct

Province, with a Lieutenant-Governor at its head with Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa. The Indian cares not for these makings and unmakings of Provinces. The thirty crores of the inhabitants of India will not forsake the new life to which they have awaked in the expectation of one or two paltry favours.

JASOHAR,
July 9th, 1908.

113. A correspondent of the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 9th July complains

A Postal complaint.

of the indifference of the Postal authorities to the repeated prayer of the inhabitants of the Gopesena

village in the Jessore district for a postman for the local Post-office.

SANDHYA,
July 9th, 1908.

114. Referring to the appointment of Mr. Manmatha Nath Bhattacharya

Mr. Manmatha Nath Bhattacharya's appointment as the Accountant-General of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

as the Accountant-General of Eastern Bengal and Assam the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 9th July says that the dignity attached to the office, which Mr.

Bhattacharya has now the proud distinction to fill, may be great, but his pay is only two-thirds of what would have been given to a *Feringhi* Civilian were he the incumbent of the post. The amount of work which Mr. Bhattacharya will have to do, is of course not a bit less than what a *Feringhi* would be expected to do.

ANUSILAN,
July 10th, 1908.

115. The *Anusilan* [Calcutta] of the 10th July is glad that the punitive

Withdrawal of the punitive police from Jhalakati.

police has been withdrawn from Jhalakati in Backerganj. If the withdrawal has been effected by the present acting Lieutenant-Governor, His

Honour certainly deserves great credit and the people of Jhalakati will no doubt sing his praise.

ANUSILAN,
July 10th, 1908.

116. The *Anusilan* [Calcutta] of the 10th July writes:—

Government's repressive policy all over India.

Lord Morley said that he was unwilling to adopt a policy of pure repression in India. But in practice we have the most virulent repression all

over the country. From the highest functionary down to the meanest European, everybody is now up in arms against the Indians. Everywhere the police are the masters of the situation. Can anybody tell us why a highly respectable gentleman like Babu Subodh Chandra Mallick is being cruelly harassed by his house being searched again and again? Again, why were Santi Datta and Santosh Datta arrested? The approver, Naren Gossain, could not identify them. Yet they were kept in *hajāt* for several days. Again, the arrest of Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna was a most disgraceful act. What can be greater repression than this?

ANUSILAN,
July 10th, 1908.

117. The *Anusilan* [Calcutta] of the 10th July writes:—

Treatment of Maulvi Leakat Hosseini.

Government has indeed shown much generosity by abandoning the charge of sedition brought against Maulvi Leakat Hosseini in the Calcutta

Police Court; for, by punishing him again under that charge, Government would have shown its vindictiveness.

118. The elevation of the Mr. Abdur Rahim to the bench of the Madras High Court, says the *Darus Sultanat* [Calcutta] of the 10th July leaves the Bombay High Court alone without a Muhammadan Judge. The paper hopes, however, that the Government of India will not be slow to appoint a Muhammadan Judge when a vacancy occurs.

DARUS SULTANAT,
July 10th, 1908.

Justice Abdur Rahim's appointment.

119. Lord Curzon, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th July, is perhaps ashamed of the Partition of Bengal, or else why should he be so anxious to disown all responsibility for the measure? This is no doubt an example of the Western idea of truthfulness. Lord Curzon tried to throw upon Lord Amphthill all blame regarding the Partition of Bengal, and His Lordship only made a fool of himself in doing so. For in the course of a speech delivered at Bombay immediately before his departure, Lord Curzon himself admitted that it was he who had thought of the scheme and carried it out. Is it not impudent for him to give himself the lie now?

HITAVADI,
July 10th, 1908.

The "Partition" in Parliament. As for Lord Morley, he says that the partition is a settled fact, but not inviolable. But at the same time His Lordship avers that the measure is a test which he is prepared to abide by. Indeed his meaning is far from clear. There is, however, a rumour, that the partition will be modified and that the Bengali-speaking population will be placed under one Governor. It is of course impossible to ascertain what the authorities have in view, but it is now evident that something is in the air.

120. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th July understands that a rumour is afloat that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is going to resign his post, because he does not approve of the prosecutions for sedition which have been instituted in that province under pressure from the higher authorities. The paper says that if the rumour be true, it reveals a disgraceful state of things.

HITAVADI,
July 10th, 1908.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's rumoured resignation.

121. Referring to the submission to the Secretary of State for India of the proposal about the enhancement of the salaries of Telegraph signallers, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th July says, that considering the hard work the Telegraph signallers have to do, they fully deserve a better scale of pay.

HITAVADI,
July 10th, 1908.

Pay of Telegraph signallers.

122. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th July says that its intelligent readers will not find it difficult to make out the reason of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor's untimely arrival in Calcutta.

HITAVADI,
July 10th, 1908.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's arrival in Calcutta.

123. When Lord Curzon established the Department of Commerce and Industry, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th July, His Lordship promised that he would place an expert from England in charge of the Department. No such expert was available at the time, and so Sir John Hewett was appointed to the post. When, again, Sir John was elevated to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the United Provinces, the public was given to understand that the post would not be given to a Civilian, but we find now that Mr. Harvey has been made permanent in the appointment. So after all the post is a monopoly of the Civilians.

HITAVADI,
July 10th, 1908.

Department of Commerce and Industry—a Civilian monopoly.

124. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th July does not think that the promise Lord Morley made in Parliament a few days ago about granting the people of India an increased share in the administration, can possibly raise any hope in the minds of the people; for His Lordship has made many promises none of which seems so far likely to be fulfilled in the near future.

HITAVADI,
July 10th, 1908.

Lord Morley's promises.

125. The *Prasun* [Katwa] of the 10th July writes:—
Government and persecution. What never existed in the country has at last come into it. As European ideas have entered the country it is quite natural that anar chist plots should be imported with them. The problem now is to decide how these ideas may be got rid of. There is no possibility of these evils being driven out by mere repression. Government has got too many advisers. Searches are being made of the houses of respectable persons, merely on the information of

PRASUN,
July 10th, 1908.

irresponsible and even low class men and many are being arrested. Thousands of seditious speeches cannot create so much discontent as is being produced by these searches and arrests. Is there none to make the rulers realise this fact? Have all men lost their senses?

PRASUN,
July 10th, 1908.

126. The *Prasun* [Katwa] of the 10th July says that the Subdivisional Magistrate of Katwa has greatly alleviated the distress among the cultivators of many villages, by a liberal advance of taccavi loans. But the cultivators think that the rules under which the loans are granted are too strict and hence are afraid to accept them.

Grant of taccavi loans to cultivators in the Katwa Subdivision.

SOLTAN,
July 10th, 1908.

127. The *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 10th July says that the authorities have acted injudiciously by not granting bail to so great and popular a man as Mr. Tilak. Repression can not conquer men's hearts. The rulers do not seem to feel that there is such a thing as public opinion in India. But certain it is that a time will come when they will have to repent of this.

The Tilak prosecution.

SOLTAN,
July 10th, 1908.

128. Referring to the prosecution of the Editor of the *Swarajya* of Allahabad, the *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 10th July writes:— It is not perhaps the object of the authorities to allow independent, truthful and plain-speaking newspapers to exist. The rulers are now guided by the advice of mean flatterers. It is when a kingdom is about to go to ruin, that these symptoms appear. It is not yet too late. If the rulers follow the path of righteousness and welcome the advice of independent men, then both the rulers and the ruled will be benefited.

Government's prosecution of independent newspapers.

SOLTAN,
July 10th, 1908.

129. Referring to the sentence of transportation for life and of transportation for ten years, passed respectively on Chidambaram Pillay and Subramaniya Siva, the *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 10th July says that such severe sentences for sedition are new in the country. This is a grave matter.

Sentences on Chidambaram Pillay and Subramaniya Siva.

BANGAVASI,
July 11th, 1908.

130. The *Bungavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th July hears that the Subdivisional Officer of Contai, district Midnapur, is seizing the guns even of those who have got licenses to hold the same for this year. The writer asks, what necessitates such a stringent measure?

Seizure of guns by the Subdivisional Officer of Contai, district Midnapur.

BASUMATI,
July 11th, 1908.

131. Thirty-five Sikh soldiers, says the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th July, have been imported to Dacca from Allahabad as bodyguards to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The writer remarks:—

Body guards to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Has Government thought why body guards have become necessary in a loyal country like this?

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 11th, 1908.

132. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th July is glad to learn that the Government is trying to preserve the relics of Asoka at Rajgiri.

Preservation of Asoka relics at Rajgiri.

subdivision of Patna).

HOWRAH HITAI SHI,
July 11th, 1908.

133. Referring to Sir Herbert Risley's despatch on the proposed administration reform in India, the *Howrah Hitai Shi* [Howrah] of the 11th July says that the manner in which the community of Indian lawyers and educated men has been slighted in the proposals made in the despatch, makes it doubtful whether if they are carried out, the Indian administration will at all improve.

Sir H. Risley's despatch on administration reform.

NADIA,
July 11th, 1908.

134. The *Nadia* [Krishnagar] of the 11th July says that the post master of the Nadia head office was wrong in turning out a postal peon from the post office, where the latter was doing his duty.

A complaint against the post master of the Nadia head office.

SAMAY,
July 10th, 1908.

135. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 10th July learns from a contemporary that a modification of the partition of Bengal in the shape of transferring the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions to Eastern Bengal is now under consideration. The paper says that this would be the best of a bad job.

Modification of the partition of Bengal.

There is some advantage in placing the people speaking the same language under one administration. But in these days the policy of joining is not likely to find favour with the authorities who like to disjoin. We hear of the partition of the Punjab province, the partition of Behar, etc.; partition is apparently the order of the day.

136. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th July trusts that Sir John Hewett, who is now touring in the mufassal to see with his own eyes how the people in his province are faring, will not permit unnecessary and extravagant displays in his honour which generally serve to give a mistaken view of the real state of things.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 13th, 1908.

137. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th July says that the recent strike in the Bengal Secretariat Press was caused by the dismissal of fourteen compositors by the new Superintendent of the Press.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 15th, 1908.

138. The *Manbhum* [Purulia] of the 14th July praises Mr. Coupland, the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum, for his kindness any sympathy for the people and the able and conscientious way in which he is performing his duties.

MANBHUM,
July 14th, 1908.

The Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum.

139. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 14th July reports the recent strike in the Bengal Secretariat Press and invokes Narada (the god of quarrels).

SANDHYA,
July 14th, 1908.

III.—LEGISLATION.

140. In supporting the proposed legislation in connection with the registration of partnership, the *Darus Sallanat* [Calcutta] of the 10th July says that the joint families of the Hindus must first be registered in order to avoid frequent and useless litigation. A law binding equally on all may be inconvenient to petty traders, but to suitably provide for them the maximum value of suits for recovery of debts which might be instituted by unregistered firms may be fixed at Rs. 1,000.

DARUS SALTANAT,
July 10th, 1908.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

141. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th July reproduces from the *Times of India* the picture of a Poor House opened by Government in Orissa and remarks:—

BANGAVASI,
July 11th, 1908.

High caste Hindus, as a general rule, do not resort to those houses. Their distress, therefore, remains as great as ever.

142. Speaking of the famine prevailing in the Barasat and Basirhat subdivisions in the 24-Parganas, the *Samaj Darpan* [Salkea] of the 7th July deplores that the suppression of the political agitation in the country engages the attention of the Government to such an undue extent as to make the distress of the people from famine quite a matter of secondary importance with officials. The writer would be glad to see Government do something to relieve the distress of the poor people in the localities mentioned above.

SAMAJ DARPAN,
July 7th, 1908.

143. The *Bankura Darpan* [Bankura] of the 8th July is glad to find that the famine at Raipur and Khatra (in Bankura) has abated a little, and thanks to the kind-hearted District Magistrate, Kumar Ramendra Krishna, for his untiring labour to help the famine-stricken people.

BANKURA DARPAN,
July 8th, 1908.

144. The *Pallivasi* (Kalna) of the 8th July publishes an account given by Babu Mathura Mohan Ganguly, Secretary to the Executive Committee of the Famine Relief Association at Satgharia within the Kalna subdivision of the Burdwan district, of the excellent work done by the Association and the contributions received by it from various parts of the country.

PALLIVASI,
July 8th, 1908.

JASOHAR,
July 9th, 1908.

145. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 9th July speaks highly of the philanthropic spirit which Backerganj people are showing in connection with the prevalent famine in Orissa. Within the last month volunteers from Backerganj have given relief to 2,205 people, by distributing Rs. 3,088-6 among them. The account which the volunteers have given of the sufferings of the distressed people is really heart-rending. It is hoped that not only Backerganj but every district in Bengal will respond to the call of these ministers of charity for the relief of their suffering fellow countrymen.

PRATIKAR,
July 10th, 1908.

Relief work done by the Ram Krishna Mission in the Murshidabad district.

146. A correspondent of the *Pratihar* [Berhampur] of the 10th July thanks the *sanyasis* of the Ram Krishna Mission for the very timely relief they gave to the famine-stricken people in the villages of Sargachhi and Sompura in the Murshidabad district. But for their help there is little doubt that hundreds would have died of starvation.

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
July 11th, 1908.

Distress within the Basirhat Subdivisions of the 24-Parganas.

147. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 11th July speaks of the prevalence of severe distress, owing to the scarcity of food-grains, within the Basirhat Subdivision of the 24-Parganas district and draws the notice of the Government to the matter. Babu Bhujanga Dhar Ray Chaudhuri, Secretary of the local Peoples' Association, has opened relief works, but they are not making much progress owing to want of funds.

NADIA,
July 11th, 1908.

The condition of the cultivators in the Amta and Jagatballabhpur thanas, district Howrah.

148. The *Nadia* [Krishnagar] of the 11th July quotes a correspondent's letter addressed to the *Howrah Hitaishi*, in which the writer gives an account of the miserable condition of the cultivators of the Amta and Jagatballabhpur thanas caused by the recent heavy rains. The "Banduai" field has been submerged and the labourers have been thrown out of employment. Urgent relief is required.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 13th, 1908.

Famine in the Basirhat subdivision of the 24-Parganas District.

149. A correspondent of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th July writes that famine has appeared in certain villages such as Ghoshpur, Chatra, Papilan, etc., in the Basirhat Subdivision of the 24-Parganas district. The day-labourers are suffering great hardships and the scene of misery is truly heart-rending.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BANGAVASI,
July 11th, 1908.

150. In his letter to the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, Maharaja of Benares's letter to Sir J. Hewett.

*According to the *Sastra's* a man dying at this place becomes an ass in the next life.

SOLTAN,
July 3rd, 1908.

151. Referring to the release of Babu Bhupendra Nath Datta from jail, the *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July writes:—

It was he who set the first example of suffering the hardships of a prison life for his country.

SOLTAN,
July 3rd, 1908.

152. Referring to the recrudescence of fresh trouble at the Frontier due to a fresh rising of the Mahsuds, the *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July asks:—Has the dread for the English vanished from the hearts of the Frontier tribes?

YUGANTAR,
July 6th, 1908.

153. The following is a full translation of a short article headed—

"The atonement of traitors."

"The Atonement of Traitors",

appearing in the *Yugantar* [Calcutta] of the 6th July:—

In our previous article we made mention of traitors. In fact it has become a matter of daily discussion with the public at large as to what sort of atonement should be made by traitors. Traitors are the real enemies of the country. The hand should, first of all, be defiled with their blood. The English can create traitors, but cannot save them by any means,—it is this (truth) which

the country should be taught. The traitor by betraying (his country) shall never live in society in peace. Naren Gossain or Purna Lahiri, etc., shall never walk in safety with their children on the field of India, like Bhavananda,* Mirzaffar and Nubkissen. We shall kill them like beasts with

* He who helped Raja Man against Pratapaditya.

the *Mlechchhas*.

154. The following is a full translation of a poem headed—

Invocation to the war-goddess.

"The accomplishment of destruction,"

which appears in the *Yugantar* [Calcutta] of the 6th July:—

I do not want, Mother, thy salvation (*lit.* the rank of Brahman),* give me the sword in thy hand:

* The Supreme Being.

† *Mukti* or salvation which is attained by a troublesome process.

I don't want, Mother, thy cumbersome *mukti*,† (but, O Tara, give me the plain *bhakti* (devotion),

Let that *bhakti* (which is) my

strong power, stand Mother, on the bosom of time:

In one hand thy words of hope, in the other thy terrible sword.

Holding the head of the demon with another hand, once dance,

Mother, dance O Tara! ‡

‡ Tara is a name of Goddess Kali.

In the pleasure of the pastime of war (and) with loud laughter dance

once, O Mother, let me see (that dance).

Dance once, O Mother Kali, O terrible-faced Kali, let me see.

In the matter of destruction of hosts of *Mlechchhas* by crores and crores of hands, with crores of weapons, dance, O Mother, once, let me see.

Dance, Mother, once, O terrible

|| The black goddess, a name of Kali.

destroyer of demons, dance, O Syama! ||

There is no necessity, Mother, of bells and conches in thy worship, we shall worship with war-cries.

I don't want, Mother, thy flowers, and leaves of the *bilva* tree; give us O Mother, the hope of victory.

We shall make the Ganges flow with blood; deck thee in blood we shall.

Thy subjects, Mother, will this time be rulers, give, O Mother, the sword in thy hand.

The conclusion of the present struggle.

155. The following is a full translation of a poem headed: "Conclusion," which appears in the *Yugantar* [Calcutta] of the 6th July:—

When shall your brown heads roll in the dust? When shall the clock of Time ring out, cause a tumult among you, (And) the bolt shall be fastened in the office of booking for the Bombay Mail?

Those whom you called goats and sheep—even they shall chase you: Your spleens shall burst through blows struck,—through violence of the chase.

When you come rushing forward shouting "Hurrah" you shall die under a volley of shot.

The force of the shot shall startle you and cause you to reel down.

Your hearts shall palpitate and those brown faces become dark;

And the guns in your hands shall fall down to the ground, through violent shaking (caused by fear).

(1) The Pluto of the Hindu mythology.

(They are) no longer (the same) Bengalis, but the colleagues of Yama(1), No more cowards, but

your equals (in strength).

The decree of Providence is that you shall die at their hands.

YUGANTAR,
July 6th, 1908.

YUGANTAR,
July 6th, 1908.

YUGANTAR.
July 6th, 1908.

THE YUGANTAR'S CALL.

156. Although the *Yugantar* had been so long shaking the foundation of the empire of the English in India by kicking at the head of their law, it could not liberate itself from

"The *Yugantar's* call."

the fetters of the law of men professing a foreign religion. It is true that at the roar of the imprisoned lion the crown of the British Sovereign fell torn to the ground, but in that state of bondage the king of beasts could not display his whole strength. It does not lie in the unjust power of the man of a foreign religion to check the word of revolution which the powerful lion, the *Yugantar* will to-day preach in the society of man, shattering the obstruction of law. Keeping itself outside the crooked ken of the traitor, like Meghanada,*

* The son of Ravana who could make himself invisible in clouds when he liked.

the *Yugantar* will display its greatness. The sound, as grave as a peal of thunder, made by it under cover of clouds will cause the enemy's heart to tremble. In a twinkling of an eye its thunderstroke will fall sometimes on the enemy's head and sometimes on the traitor's head and destroy them with their progeny root and branch.

In fact such a terrible duty is now before the *Yugantar* that the *Yugantar* is to-day prepared to call the patriotic youths of the country for the discharge of their duty. The heroic young men who engaged themselves in the work of preaching the greatness of the mighty struggle of the *Yugantar* have, through the crookedness of traitors, fallen untimely into the grim jaws of the enemy. And even daily, under the influence of the enemy's policy of winning over people by making gifts to them, the tempted poor inhabitants of the country are flying to the ranks of traitors. This current must be stopped by any means whatsoever. The oppressed and persecuted prisoners must be snatched away from the terrible clutches of the English. This is at present the only duty of Indian young men. Let him come running who will. Preparing the field of work, the *Yugantar* is waiting for you with all the materials of the *Yajna* (sacrifice) of your death. Where the day is wearing out, *palaks* (a *palak* is the time taken by a natural twinkling of a healthy eye) make up a day, days make up a month, months make up a year. And as year after year comes and goes a century also passed off. Where, where are the priests of that great Kurukshetra? Where is that Bhagaban (God Sri Krishna), the charioteer of Partha (Arjuna)? O God, from behind the scene you are intoxicating the heart and the mind with the sound of Panchajanya (the conch of Sri Krishna), descend once visibly on this great Kurukshetra holding the reins of a white charger. To fulfil your own promise, re-establish the faded religion of this oppressed India.

With the roar of the Panchajanya it was echoed:—

"I shall destroy the enemy"—for saving the oppressed I incarnate from *yuga* (age) to *yuga* (age) and destroy the enemy. Young man, you have not yet been able to shake off the imbecility which becomes Anaryyas (men illiberal and unenlightened) only, otherwise you would have come running at the sound of that trumpet. Forgetful of a great duty you are spending your time under the enchantment of an attachment to your insignificant lives. In this perilous time come forward like a fire. With crores of arms uproot the Mlechchhas' throne from the soil of India and sink it into the unfathomable ocean.

Before the destruction of Ravana, there occurred the incident of the killing

• The well-known monkey king killed by Rama.

first of all. You will have to prove your fitness for the destruction of Bali by

† The allusion is to a similar feat performed by Rama.

kill Bali, you will no doubt be able to kill Ravana also.

157. The *Yugantar* [Calcutta] of the 6th July appears with the following lines, printed in bold letters, at the top:—

The *Yugantar's* head-line.

The *Yugantar* has descended on India for the destruction of the *Feringhis*—this (destruction?) cannot be helped.

YUGANTAR.
July 6th, 1908.

YUGANTAR.

Bande Mataram.

(Two couplets from the Gita in which God Krishna is made to say that whenever virtue declines, and wickedness raises its head, he incarnates himself for the protection of the righteous, the destruction of the wicked, and the re-establishment of Dharma).

158. The following is a full translation of the first article of the *Yugantar* [Calcutta] of the 6th July:—

YUGANTAR.
July 6th, 1908.

A call to arms.

Brother, the time has come (for you) to offer your lives for the country. Let all of you, living at any place whatever, be ready. The *Feringhee* has passed the Arms Act—(he) has passed the Explosives Act. But he has not been able to make any law which can prevent the attempts of the oppressed people to remedy the oppression. Why then (remain idle) any longer? See what terrible hardships your brothers are suffering in *hajāt*. Aravinda had no lack of money, no lack of honour—it was only for the sufferings of you all that his heart used to weep—he could not bear (to see) the oppression which used to be committed on the people in general, and hence he is the *Feringhee's* prisoner to-day. That noble-minded Tilak, the disinterested Mahratta who has all his life devoted himself heart and soul to the welfare of your country, is to-day a prisoner for nothing. The immortal soul of Prafulla Chaki, that bright gem of Bengal, is to-day looking at you wistfully; will you not take dire vengeance upon the *Feringhee*? Those who are known as the leaders of the country (are) blinded by selfishness and are despicable men. Brothers! the implements and materials for (making) bombs can be obtained plentifully in the market. Do not remain silent and inactive. Form yourselves into bands and come forward in the field of work. God will help you. Many human sacrifices will have to be performed in order to make such a large country independent. So do not despair at the incidents of Muzaffarpur and Calcutta. The time for wielding the pen is gone. Take now shelter in manliness. There are in the country plenty of places still where bombs are manufactured; join them. Loot the mails. Fulfil the object of the “Banda Mataram” *mantra* by forming secret bands.

God has been kind to the country—(and) hence the degree of the *Feringhee's* oppression is increasing day by day. The old

* One versed in Nyaya (Logic).

Naiyayik* Srijukta Panchanana Tarkaratna Mahasaya, that Pandit of Bhattapalli (Bhatpara) whose feet deserve to be worshipped, is to-day a prisoner in the oppressive *Feringhee's* *hajāt*. Being devoted to his own religion, the Brahmin has not touched the *Mlechchha's* water, and has kept without food for two days. Is there no such Hindu in the country of Hindus as will avenge this oppression? The kingdom of the English was established in the blood of the Brahmin Nandakumar—and will not the English kingdom be destroyed through oppression committed on these Brahmins who are devoted to their own religion? If you be Hindus—if you be true sons of Aryas—then be united all of you and gird up your loins for avenging this. Quench the thirsty Bhairavi's† thirst for blood by offering the blood of (your) hearts. There is no time (to lose); the enemy is gradually getting stronger; remember this.

Printed at the Feringhi-Destroyer Press,

and

published by the Band of Sons who desire for independence.

159. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 7th July says that the

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
July 7th, 1908.

The advice given by the Maharaja of Benares to Government.

Maharaja of Benares's advice to Government to keep a sharp eye on Indian newspapers was quite superfluous. The Maharaja also knew it no doubt, but still he offered the advice.

Hereditary distinction on the Burdwan Raj.

Maharaja of Burdwan.

160. The *Pallavasi* [Kalna] of the 8th July is glad that the title of Maharajadhiraj Bahadur has been conferred as a hereditary distinction on the

PALLIVASI,
July 8th, 1908.

PALLIVASI,
July 8th, 1908.

161. The *Pallivasi* [Kalna] of the 8th July thanks the *Bangavasi* newspaper for doing a signal service to the Hindu community by securing the opinion of a large number of Pandits declaring the irreligiousness of Kayasthas taking the sacred thread and publishing the names of these Pandits.

PALLIVASI,
July 8th, 1908.

162. The *Pallivasi* [Kalna] of the 8th July says that the present distressed condition of the country owes its origin to the haughty and high-handed conduct of its late Viceroy Lord Curzon and the imprudence of the British Government in accepting Lord Curzon's measures, and prays to the Government of Lord Minto to show, in dealing with this crisis, a high-minded spirit of forgiveness becoming a powerful nation. The Indians are never ashamed of living under the powerful English Government, and would be perfectly satisfied if they were allowed to enjoy the rights and privileges of British subjects. It will not do to say that they are unfit for such rights and privileges. Why not make an experiment and see whether they are fit or not? The danger which a ruling nation incurs by trying to monopolise all rights and privileges is apparent in the present unfavourable state of things in the country.

HITAVARTA,
July 9th, 1908.

163. Referring to the release by Royal Order of a convict sentenced to death at the occasion of the birth of a son to the King of Spain, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 9th

Birthday honours.

June remarks that the birthday of His Majesty the King was celebrated in India the other day by conferring a number of useless titles, although the Hindus believe that release of men sentenced to death on such occasions prolongs the life of the King.

JASOHAR,
July 9th, 1908.

164. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 9th July is at a loss to make out why Mr. N. N. Ghosh, the editor of the *Indian Nation*, has not received a titular distinction along with

Babu Narendra Nath Sen, the editor of the *Indian Mirror*.

JASOHAR,
July 9th, 1908.

165. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 9th July says that when, through the fierce agitation against the partition of Bengal, a new life dawned on the people of this country, the English and the Anglo-Indian press raised a terrible cry for its destruction. This cry reached the ears of the authorities that sit at the helm of affairs in the country, and at their instigation the police set up a campaign of mischief-making and oppression throughout India. Musulmans were incited against Hindus and the lower classes against the higher classes. Repressive circulars were issued from the Education Department; the cry of *Bande Mataram* was suppressed and punitive police was quartered in many places. In short, injustice and oppression prevailed to the fullest extent. To all this, the people of the country replied by crying for destruction in return—the destruction of English commerce in India—and by the boycott thereof. And the frantic efforts of the Government to suppress the boycott have imported quite a new thing into the country, namely a desire among many people to have recourse to secret murder. Every intelligent and educated well-wisher of the country now prays for good government, instead of repressive rule, for the re-establishment of peace in it. The boycott has lost its sting of race animosity and now forms a part and parcel of an Indian's burden of duties. It has now appeared to him to be the only means by which the famine-stricken masses in India can be saved from destruction. No amount of oppression will make him forsake it, so long as the arts and industries of the country are not duly revived and the poverty and indigence of its inhabitants brought to an end.

JASOHAR,
July 9th, 1908.

166. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 9th July denies what many Anglo-Indian newspapers have been saying that the *Swadeshi* movement is steadily declining. The lowering of the prices of English made clothes has made no perceptible impression on the *Swadeshi* market.

Is the *Swadeshi* movement declining?

JASOHAR,
July 1908.

167. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 9th July fully approves of a suggestion made by the *Khulnavasi* newspaper that the zamindars of the Jessore and Khulna districts should call all talukdars and gatidars under them at least once every month to a meeting to consider the means of removing the wants and grievances

A suggestion to zamindars.

of the inhabitants of the districts, but doubts whether the zamindars themselves will take up the suggestion.

168. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 9th July advises Bengalis to read Lajpat Rai's new book in which he gives an account of his deportation and his life at Mandalay. The book, the paper thinks, ought to be translated into all the languages of India.

SANDHYA,
July 9th, 1908.

169. We learn from a reliable source, writes the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 9th July, that the *Yugantar* has appeared again. One by one five of its printers have been thrown into jail by the English; a new law has been passed; and officials have devised many a plan for crushing it to death. But all in vain, for the *Yugantar* has come out again. Hence we are led to exclaim like Ravana—

SANDHYA,
July 9th, 1908.

"Though dead Rama never dies.
What sort of an enemy is he?"

170. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 9th July publishes accounts of *Swadeshi* meetings recently held in various places in the Tangail subdivision under the presidency of Babu Anath Chandra Guha, Pleader, and the *Swadeshi* leader of Mymensingh. The song "My country" and other songs were sung and great enthusiasm prevailed.

SANJIVANI,
July 9th, 1908.

171. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 9th July notices the arrest of Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna of Bhatpara in connection with the Kankinara bomb outrage with the remark:—

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
July 9th, 1908.

We did not believe the report when it first reached us. But the next morning we heard that it was true.

172. The *Anusilan* [Calcutta] of the 10th July gives the substance of the opinion of a French writer on the present Indian crisis as published in the French monthly Journal, *La Revue*.

ANUSILAN,
July 10th, 1908.

173. The *Anusilan* [Calcutta] of the 10th July writes that Raja Raicharan Dhabal of Ambikanagar, who has been arrested in the bomb-conspiracy case, is a generous-hearted man. He used to feed many people during the present famine. Though the title of Raja was not bestowed upon him by Government, the people have given him that title for his generosity. The Raja comes of the ancient family of the Rajas of Ambikanagar.

ANUSILAN,
July 10th, 1908.

174. The *Anusilan* [Calcutta] of the 10th July writes:—

Lord Curzon on Indian affairs. It was at an evil moment that Lord Curzon had come to India as a tourist. In spite of all his education and culture he was a slave to his youthful imagination. The Delhi Durbar is a monument to his vanity and love of show. If his lordship had not been the Viceroy of India, could he enjoy the ivory bedstead that had been received from Balarampur? At the beginning of his viceroyalty he showed some sympathy with the Indians. Subsequently, however, partly owing to youthful immaturity, but chiefly to the influence of evil counsellors, he came to entertain a bitter hatred of the Indians. It is not, therefore, unnatural that the Indians should be terror-struck at the bare mention of his name. If Lord Curzon had forgotten all about India after his departure from it, it would have been a very happy thing, no doubt. Whenever he speaks about India, it seems as if more evil than good was going to happen to the Indians. This happened the other day in the House of Lords. That he supported the frontier policy of Lord Minto was no doubt creditable to him, for one in his position, who was obliged to throw up his coveted appointment under painful circumstances, might be expected to find fault with his successor.

ANUSILAN,
July 10th, 1908.

In going to discuss the internal condition of India, Lord Curzon tried to kill two birds with one stone. His first object was to abuse the subsequent Indian administrators, and his second to bring about the ruin of India. He held the present educational policy in India mainly responsible for the present unrest. This, no doubt, is extremely ridiculous. While in India he

tried his best to lay the axe at the root of higher education. But unfortunately for him he had to depart before his desire was fulfilled.

He appears to be sincerely sorry for the victory of Japan over Russia. Had he been at the time the Prime Minister of England, he would probably have joined the forces of England with those of Russia and crushed Japan out of existence. Alas, what a disappointment!

Lord Curzon thinks that the scrutinising supervision of the doings of the Viceroy by the Secretary of State and the too frequent discussion of Indian affairs in Parliament are the causes of all the mischief. He wanted to be the absolute Emperor of India. But his ambition was destined to be foiled, and the quarrel which took place between him and the Commander-in-chief in which the Secretary of State sided with the latter, at last flung the crushing thunder on his head.

There is a Bengalee saying that only a gem can recognise another gem. Curzon knew "Fool-ar," and "Fool-ar" knew Curzon. But sad to say, this simple thing the Secretary of State failed to comprehend and he therefore proudly said that he had accepted Sir Bampfylde Fuller's resignation to preserve the harmony of the administration.

Then comes the question of leniency in the administration. According to Lord Curzon the present unrest is solely due to the laxity in the administration. O what an exhibition of sound sense this! The fire that has been kindled by the rigours of Lord Curzon's administration, all the waters of the ocean have failed to extinguish. This will be unhesitatingly conceded by any person who is acquainted with the present state of affairs in India. It is rigorous administration that has kindled the fierce fire of discontent all round. Though Lord Minto is a cool and considerate administrator, His Excellency cannot always hold the scales of justice even for fear of critics like Lord Curzon and others, and on account of the evil counsels of the Anglo-Indians. If he adopted the policy of Lord Ripon, then, we believe, the present unrest would have easily subsided. We are no sycophants like the Rajas and the Maharajas, and we are unable to have recourse to lies in order to please and support the misdeeds of Government. We must openly declare that by passing the Newspapers Act and the Explosives Act, His Excellency has incurred the displeasure of the Indian people.

Lord Curzon tried to shift the blame of the partition of Bengal on the shoulders of Lord Ampthill, who had the misfortune to officiate for him for some months. But the latter immediately rose from his seat and repudiated the charge and effectually silenced Lord Curzon. We are astounded at the impudence of Lord Curzon. Does he imagine that he is the only intelligent man in the world and other people are fools? Otherwise, how could he dare to deny the responsibility for the partition? We are sorry to see Lord Morley lose a great opportunity. While the two noble lords were quarrelling among themselves, he might declare which of them was speaking the truth and so put an end to the quarrel.

DARUS SALTANAT,
July 10th, 1909.

175. The *Darus Saltanat* [Calcutta] of the 10th July has a long leading article in defence of the Aligarh College against the imputation of participation in political movements to its students. It is a fact, says the paper, that Fazlul Hasan, the Editor of the *Urdu-i-Moalla*, and now an under-trial prisoner, graduated from the Aligarh College, but this does not in any way cast a slur on the well-merited reputation which the College has long been enjoying. It is not necessary that all students of a certain college would behave so that their actions would always be praiseworthy. Personal and innate propensities have more to do with the formation of character than a few years' study at a particular institution. Even the students of the best known English Universities have been found acquitting themselves not very honourably on all occasions. One may well take for instance the effect of education at the same college at Oxford, which was produced on Arabindo Ghosh one of the under-trial prisoners at Alipore, on Mr. Manuk, the Counsel for the prosecution in the case of Emperor *versus* Khudiram Bose at Muzaffarpore, and on Mr. Kingsford, whose life was aimed at by Khudiram Bose, all of whom were students of one and the same college of the Oxford University, but the difference in their respective sphere of action now is only too apparent.

Aligarh College and Politics.

It is, therefore, no fault of a college if its students behave undesirably after coming out of it.

The affairs connected with the Aligarh sedition case amply show that, as the great centre of Muhammadan education the Aligarh College was taken by the revolutionists to be the best soil on which their ideas might be planted with advantage. But the paper is happy to note that their attempts were nipped in the bud. The College Trustees, and those in charge of the direct administration of the institution, have always taken good care not to allow politics to enter their premises, and it is on this account that the Aligarh College enjoys an unsullied reputation of being loyal to the British Government.

176. "Bande Mataram" says a correspondent of the *Darus Sultanat* [Calcutta] of the 10th July, was originally the title of a well-known song by Bankim Chandra Chatterji,

"Bande Mataram."

a poet of no mean reputation in Bengal; but the recent import of the cry of "Bande Mataram" does anything but excite love for the mother country. On the contrary, in these times, it is no more a national cry which inspires the hearer with patriotism, but something which kindles the fire of dissatisfaction in the country and produces a mutual apathy between the Hindus and Muhammadans on one hand, and between the people and the Government on the other. It gives rise to political agitation, etc., and fills the Muhammadan community with religious and political apprehensions.

At all events, however, says the writer, the sooner people will be made to cease thinking of subverting the Partition of Bengal by *Bande Mataramism*, the better it would be for the speedy restoration of the peace of the country. The partition of Bengal was surely no religious measure, and hence there should have been no difference between the Hindus and the Muhammadans on that account. The people of Bengal should first of all let the partition work experimentally for sometime, when they would come to know that it does not rob them of any of their privileges. It is a pity that the sublimely patriotic song of "Bande Mataram" has now been converted into a war song, and is being used as a weapon against the Government.

In conclusion, the writer says: "Would that the Bengalis were more sincere well-wishers of the country and composed a new "Bande Mataram" song which might be sung heartily by the Christian and the Muhammadan as by the Hindu."

177. While Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at the Bankers' Dinner, advises the English Government to be economical, writes

Indian officials and economy.

nobody to teach Indian officials to be so. They spend money like water over military expeditions, durbars and various useless pageants, although millions of the people are dying of famine and pestilence.

178. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th July takes exception to the question asked in Parliament by Mr. Rees about Khudiram's having been prosecuted for sedition at Midnapur. The question led a certain member of

Mr. Rees's reference to the case of Khudiram in Parliament.

Parliament to say plainly that Mr. Rees had introduced the matter in Parliament with the object of preventing a reprieve being granted to Khudiram. And yet Mr. Rees professes to be a Liberal!

179. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th July writes:—

The *Indian Nation* and Mr. Justice Fletcher's judgment in the Jamalpur cases.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fletcher's decision in the Jamalpur cases has given almost universal satisfaction, but the *Indian Nation* is indignant at it, and asks the Government to save Executive officers from the hands of the Judges of the High Court. The *Indian Nation* has beaten even the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* quite hollow as regards flattery, and it is passing strange that its editor has not yet been given a Judgeship in the Small Cause Court or in any other court as a reward for his pains.

180. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th July thinks that there is matter

A Frenchman's letter in the *La Revue*.

for consideration in the letter which appeared in the French Journal *La Revue* about "the grave internal danger to the British Empire in India and the signs of a revolution which are noticeable in this country." The writer of this letter thinks it strange that the English should still be the rulers of India, and says that unless the people

DARUS SULTANAT,
July 10th, 1908.

HITAVADI,
July 10th, 1908.

HITAVADI,
July 10th, 1908.

HITAVADI,
July 10th, 1908.

HITAVADI,
July 10th, 1908.

are kept contented by the grant of greater privileges, things may take a very serious turn.

HITAVADI,
July 10th, 1908.

181. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th July writes:—

Lord Curzon is a man of many accomplishments and an astute politician. But he is arrogant, fond of the exercise of power, and hard-hearted. While in India, he did not shrink from riding roughshod over the most tender feelings of the weak and helpless people, and his imperialistic instincts made him cast off all sense of justice and virtue. He glorified himself by holding a pompous pageant at Delhi in which the money of the starving millions of India was spent like water. Hence his name is cursed in this country. Hence all his reputation is now gone, and though he has entered the House of Lords by a back-door, he is shorn clean of all his glory. But the man who played the emperor in India is not to part with his conceit very soon, and a few days ago he had the impudence to condemn the present policy of the Government of India, although it is his own recklessness that has brought about all the unrest that now exists in this country. Even Lord Curzon's favourite lieutenant, Sir Bampfylde Fuller, has been constrained to admit that Lord Curzon's destructive policy is not at all favourable to the best interests of the Government. But Lord Curzon is not to bend, and the other day he engaged himself in a duel of words with Lord Morley in which, however, he (Lord Curzon) got worsted. Lord Curzon had perhaps hoped that with his fiery rhetoric he would score an easy victory over Lord Morley. But although Lord Curzon growled and roared like a veritable lion and lashed himself up into a fury, the old statesman, Lord Morley, met him quite unmoved, and the calm but steady glow of the old man's eyes made Lord Curzon quail, and as it were, hide his tail between his legs. Lord Curzon attacked Lord Morley for following a weak and suicidal policy in India and for having dismissed Sir Bampfylde Fuller, but the reply Lord Morley gave made Lord Curzon look quite insignificant.

As for Lord Morley, he inspired us with high hopes when he first took up the Indian portfolio; but everyone knows how far these hopes have been fulfilled. For India is, after all, just the same whether there is a Conservative or a Liberal Ministry in England. Lord Morley is now holding out to us some new hopes and we shall soon have an opportunity of finding out what they are. We must, however, praise him for the admirably plain reply he has given to Lord Curzon, whom he has proved to be the creator of all the evils which have made the situation in India so difficult. Lord Curzon does not like that questions relating to Indian affairs should be raised in the Parliament. In his opinion the policy followed by officials in India, which is intended only to further the interests of selfish English merchants and worthless Englishmen, is the best and most approved by the British public. But Lord Morley has protested strongly against such a destructive policy, and said:—

“Lord Curzon laid down the tremendous proposition that the Parliamentary system was incompatible with the maintenance of our power in India.* * * If Lord Curzon disliked Parliamentary action, what were we going to do with the Parliamentary system? Lord Curzon apparently did not see that we were confronted with an immensely difficult problem and that the conditions were fixed.”

Lord Morley admits that the partition of Bengal was a mistake, but though he promised some time ago that he would reconsider the matter if new arguments could be put forward against the measure, he is now stepping back from his promise.

In conclusion, let us tell Lord Curzon that the mischief he has done to India is quite enough, and he had better put an end to his insolence and rashness. Let him enjoy his life in quiet in his mansion at Kedleston and not seek for opportunities to do any more mischief. India's future depends on the way in which her people will act. If they do their duties faithfully, they are sure to gain their object. No Curzon and no Morley shall be able to resist India's destiny.

PRASUN,
July 10th, 1908.

182. The *Prasun* [Katwa] of the 10th July takes exception to the anti-

The *Indian Nation* and the
swadeshi movement.

swadeshi attitude of Mr. Nagendra Nath Ghosh, Editor of the *Indian Nation*. People expect better things from a man of his education and attainments. By recommending repressive measures to Government, he has done

a great wrong to the country. His criticism of Justice Fletcher's judgment in the Jamalpur cases was disgraceful.

183. The *Prasun* [Katwa] of the 10th July quotes a paragraph from the *Charu Mihir* of Mymensingh, in which the writer implores Lord Minto to take a dispassionate view of the present situation in the country.

PRASUN,
July 10th, 1908.

184. Referring to the opposition of a certain section of the English people to the visit of King Edward to the Tsar, the *Prasun* [Katwa] of the 10th July writes:—

PRASUN,
July 10th, 1908.

Opposition to King Edward's visit to the Tsar.

This mark of sympathy on the part of the English people for the subjects of the Tsar is indeed praiseworthy. But England and India are most intimately connected with each other. Are not the British masters of the Indians? Do they not know how the Indians are being treated by their countrymen in India?

185. The *Pratihar* [Berhampur] of the 10th July thanks Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi Bahadur, of Cossimbazar, for the keen interest he has evinced in the advancement of the silk-industry. The writer learns with delight that the Maharaja proposes to spend a lakh of rupees for the cultivation of mulberry plants and other sericultural purposes, relating to the industry.

PRATIHA R,
July 10th, 1908.

The Maharaja of Cossimbazar's encouragement of the Silk industry.

186. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 10th July approvingly quotes the opinions of Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Stead, the editor of *The Review of Reviews*, on the present situation in India. Mr. Hardie has emphasised the necessity of greater sympathy in British rule in India, and Mr. Stead while pointing out the futility of the methods of terrorism, advises the people of India to stick to boycott as the most potent political weapon in the hands of the people in the present state of the country.

SAMAY,
July 10th, 1908.

187. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 10th July has the following under the heading "The awakening":—

SANDHYA,
July 10th, 1908.

"The awakening".

"My power is awakening,
My valour is enveloping creation,
Filling the heart and soul of man,
Shoot forth my glances carrying lightning."

Take mother, take all that I have. I offer up to you my body, mind, soul, and all and shall be a Fakir from to-day. How much merit I must have earned in my previous birth that I have been born in this sacred land of India. Accept, therefore, these paltry offerings of your son. But why are you lying on the dust? Why are you dressed in such an humble attire—you whose treasury used to be full of precious gems and pearls, and whose granaries used to feed the whole world? Was it not your sons, mother, who at one time held sovereign sway over the earth and seas? Was it not the melody of the lute of your son that waked to ecstasies the entire living creation? The mother of Arya emperors, the mother of the great sages who founded the systems of Hindu philosophy, the mother of Buddha—why are you now reduced to a mere skeleton and cry rolling under the feet of another? Ah! very hard indeed is the decree of Fate.

But do not lament, Mother. Fall after rise and rise after fall, this is but the inviolable ordinance of Providence. You have fallen low after having risen to the pinnacle of glory, and you are bound to rise again. The time will soon come when you will be the queen of queens again. We are weak and inert no more, and we are no more under the influence of sleep. We have now faith and devotion, and our vanishing strength has come back to us.

188. The *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 10th July writes:—

SOLTAN,
July 10th, 1908.

The title of Maharajadhiraj has been made hereditary in the family of the young Maharajadhiraj. Probably festivities will soon commence in the "Bijay Manjil" at Alipur. The white friends of the Maharajadhiraj, ladies and gentlemen, will enjoy themselves to their hearts' content. We do not know if the blacks will have a share.

The Burdwan.

The Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan.

SOLTAN,
July 10th, 1908.

189. The *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 10th July publishes a passionate appeal to the Musalmans of Eastern Bengal to purchase shares of the *swadeshi* Bengal Steam Navigation Company and thereby make the enterprise a success.

SOLTAN,
July 10th, 1908.

An appeal to the Musalmans of Eastern Bengal on behalf of the Bengal Steam Navigation Company.

190. The *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 10th July reports that a small procession was formed in Triplicane, Madras, in honour of Messrs. Pillai and Siva. The cries of *Bande Mataram* and *Chidambarm ki jay* were heard in the streets.

BANGAVASI,
July 11th, 1908.

Lord Curzon and the partition scheme.

191. No one, says the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th July will take Lord Curzon seriously, when he says that the responsibility for the partition of Bengal lies with other persons than himself. The indecent haste with which he carried out the partition scheme is a sufficient refutation of all that he may have say regarding his innocence in the matter.

BANGAVASI,
July 11th, 1908.

192. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th July says:—

Importance of National Education.

Mr. Ram Swami Ayer writing to the *Hindu* [Madras] says that he has been trying to establish in every village *panchayat* for imparting national education to the boys. This is a move in the right direction. The attention of all true patriots ought first of all to be directed to the education of village boys, the encouragement of village industries, and the preservation of village customs and religion.

BANGAVASI,
July 11th, 1908.

193. Babu Bhupendranath Datta, the first editor of the *Yugantar*, says the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th July, has been released from jail. According to a contemporary, he has now realised the futility of deliberately courting imprisonment, as it necessarily involves mere waste of energy. What the country now requires is organisation. The writer concurs in the opinion and says that it should be the chief business of all patriotic men to see that the love of the country takes hold of the minds of all people, high or low, in the same way as the love of Krishna maddened the hearts of the milkmaids.

BANGAVASI,
July 11th, 1908.

194. Referring to Lord Cromer's opinion as expressed by him in the House of Lords the other day to the effect that the native press in both Egypt and India does not deserve the privilege of free speech, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th July remarks:—

* Sakuni is the evil adviser of Duryodhana in the Mahabharata.

It is these Sakunis* who are responsible for all the evils in the country.

BANGAVASI,
July 11th, 1908.

195. Referring to the gun-running on the Persian Gulf the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th June says:— Those whose claim to rule is established on the good-will of the subjects have nothing to fear from such illicit importation of arms. But those who rely solely on arms to govern an empire may very naturally be frightened at this.

BANGAVASI,
July 11th, 1908.

196. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th July says that the effect of a uniform rate of duty on Indian and foreign cloth has been disastrous to the former. Weaving mills are an altogether new feature of the cloth industry in this country. The mill owners have to work their mills under some very serious drawbacks. The capital they can command is very small compared with the capital at the back of Manchester and Lancashire mills. The mill operatives here are also ignorant and unskilful. It is extremely doubtful if three Indian Mill operatives can turn out as much work as a single operative at a Lancashire Mill. Thus only 17 lakhs of labourers in England are sufficient for clothing the whole world. Whereas the very scanty produce of Indian weaving mills requires the labour of about 20 lakhs of men. There also the most up-to-date machines with all the most up-to-date improvements are used by British mill owners, but either these are not available in India, or, if available at all, Indian mill owners with their limited capital cannot pay for them. Judging from all these circumstances it would appear that

our infant cloth industry badly needs the protection of a preferential tariff. But regard for the interest of British merchants makes our rulers blind to this urgent necessity. Indeed it is more than a mere necessity, it is a positive duty on the part of Government to give preference to native industries. Our Hindu rulers knew and followed this policy. *Yajñavalkya* says:—

The King shall daily inspect the market rates and fix them himself. A merchant shall be allowed to make a profit of 10 per cent. over foreign goods, and only 5 per cent. over home-made ones.

The writer next goes on to relate the history of the various measures adopted by the Home Government for gradually killing the Indian cloth industry and quotes the opinion of Mr. R. C. Dutta in support of protection for Indian manufactures. But the writer doubts whether the preferential tariff, as proposed by Mr. Chamberlain, will be at all beneficial to India. India will suffer in competition with England. India wants her own tariff wall against British manufactures.

197. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th July has the following lines on the arrest of Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna in connection with the Kankinara bomb outrage:—

BANGAVASI.
July 11th, 1908.

We read of the fire ordeal of Mother Sita in the *Ramayana*. It is a tale of hoary antiquity almost buried under the lowest depth of oblivion. Yet who has not felt what intense pain the flash of the memory of this old tale gives to one's heart?

When the memory is so terrible, we do not know how fearful the ordeal itself is! But in these days, who is altogether free from the fear of an ordeal? Who can now look upon himself as being placed above danger when, of all men, such a quiet, inoffensive Brahman as Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna of

The preceptor of the gods. hallowed feet—so child-like in simplicity, so saint-like in religious fervour, a *Vrihaspati** as it were in learning,—could so easily be arrested by the police like a common felon as an accused in a bomb case? Has not the dark cloud of harassing thoughts spread over every house in Bengal at the incarceration of Panchanan?

To think that the Tarkaratna should be an accused in a bomb case! Is it probable that he who, like a *yogi*, deep-buried in *yoga*, has throughout his life remained plunged in the sea of the *Sastras*, whose life is saturated with the holy teachings of the Puranas, the Kavyas, Literature, Philosophy, the Upanishads, and the Vedas with their branches, the very limbs of whose person are annointed with simplicity, whose food, raiment and deportment, all shed a lustre of purity, whose life is pure with the holiness of honesty and practice of piety—is it probable that he should be an accused in a bomb case? We do not know how many strange things are yet in store for us!

To whom shall we relate the tale of our sorrow—and who will pay heed to it? The very mustard-seed, as the proverb has it,—with which to exorcise an evil spirit—has been possessed by that spirit. None of the laws passed and rules laid down by Government are in themselves bad. Laws and rules are enacted chiefly with a view to the weal and happiness of the subjects and the establishment of peace and order in the country. Though at the root there is a care for the interests of Government, yet in some way or other the weal and woe of the subjects depend on every law. When such is the case, if the administration of laws be entrusted to worthy and just officers of the State, the result can only be happy. But such is our lot that the task of governing us is often left in the hands of short-sighted and selfish officials.

Of course, we never believe that Sir Andrew Fraser is only dreaming “golden dreams” in his hill-residence at Darjeeling, leaving the administration of the country in the hands of the police. Neither do we believe that His Excellency the Viceroy is sleeping on a comfortable bed on the hill of Simla, and starting up now and then dreaming fearful dreams of a revolution. But we do believe that they are far from finding opportunities for the study of the real situation in the country. We have said before that the very mustard-seed with which to exorcise the evil spirit has been possessed by it. What, therefore, can the officials do? We have the same opinion about Minto, Morley, and all high officials. In fact, all of them are under a misapprehension, all are moving in the wrong path. Unless and until this misapprehension is

removed, and unless the true picture of the real state of affairs is held up before their eyes, the people of this country will have no peace.

But how shall we remove the mist from before their eyes? With what words shall we draw the attention of the high officers of the State to the real truth? But then, if good comes out of evil, if all dispensations of the Almighty bode nothing but good, then perhaps this incarceration of Panchanan, which has shed the lustre of his fame in all quarters—this fire-ordeal which has made him shine like purified gold—will open the eyes of these high officials. Will not the ordeal of Pandit Tarkaratna, while increasing his fame, open the eyes of officials, just as the fire-ordeal of mother Sita spread her fame and opened the eyes of Ram Chandra and his subjects?

BASUMATI,
July 11th, 1908.

198. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th July has the following on the constitution of the Indian National Congress as agreed to by the moderate leaders at the Allahabad

The Indian National Congress.

Convention :—

The conventionists have laid down self-government within the British Empire on Colonial lines as the ultimate goal of Indian political aspirations, and have demanded that every delegate must accept it as the creed of the Congress. Now, as the attainment of Colonial Self-Government is as much outside practical politics in the present state of our political position as the attainment of absolute autonomy, we see no good in quarrelling over this point. Difference of opinion there must always be on a question of this nature. Why should then the followers of Messrs. Mehta and Malavya insist on the acceptance of the creed so arbitrarily laid down by them? This is the opinion of the large majority of Congress-men including such respected leaders as Babu Surendranath Bannerjee, Mr. Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Lala Harakishen Lal. The position of Messrs. Mehta, Malavya and Co., has therefore been something like the position of the crow shining in borrowed feathers in Aesop's Fables. By turning out the Nationalists from the Surat Congress they suddenly found themselves in the good books of Anglo-Indians, and relying on their sympathy and support they tried to end the Indian National Congress in the name of mending it by inflicting a creed upon it and thus reducing it to a sectional gathering. But what has been the result? The Anglo-Indian journals say that even this moderate enunciation of the aims and objects of the Congress is likely to turn the heads of immature youths and should therefore be abandoned. The Anglo-Indian journals want that the reform of the existing system of Government, the appointment of Indians to high offices, and a larger share of Self Government should be the only aims and objects of the Congress. Messrs. Mehta and Malavya have in short been thrown overboard by the Anglo-Indian journals. They lost the confidence of their countrymen long before. So, pitiable, indeed, is their position. Let us hope, however, that they will not try to further please the Anglo-Indians by curbing their political aspirations.

BASUMATI,
July 11th, 1908.

Incivility of Gurkha guards at the Bengal Bank at Dacca.

199. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th July recommends the establishment of a *swadeshi* Bank at Dacca as a protest against the incivility of the Gurkha guards at the Dacca branch of the Bengal Bank.

BASUMATI,
July 11th, 1908.

Sir Andrew Fraser's son on the present situation.

200. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th July approvingly notices the paper by Professor G. A. Fraser of the Trinity College, Candy, son of Sir Andrew Fraser, on the Indian system of education and unrest, and quotes lines illustrative of the position he takes in regard to these matters in that paper.

BASUMATI,
July 11th, 1908.

Lord Curzon's impudence.

201. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th July has the following in connection with the recent debate in the House of Lords regarding the present situation in India. The article is headed :—

LORD CURZON'S IMPUDENCE.

The ex-Padisha of Hindustan, Lord Curzon, who, true to the traditions of the Emperors of Delhi, arrogated to himself the supreme lordship of the Universe, has appeared on the stage of politics in the role of a friend of India. We have seen this pompous braggart play many a part ere now, and have

always wondered at his performance. But his recent splendid performance before the House of Lords the other day surpassed all his past achievements. Indeed, this crest jewel of the race of actors had never given us any opportunity before to have the pleasure of seeing him enact a farce in a more accomplished manner.

Lord Curzon spoke in Parliament on various matters relating to India. Lord Morley himself and many other members of the House of Lords gave replies. Such smart hits would have silenced any other garrulous fellow, but Lord Curzon is made of a sterner stuff. His pride and his self-aggrandising propensity are so obstinate that they are never to be checked or repressed.

Lord Curzon in his preamble attacked Parliament. Is it not something very curious on the part of the ex-subadar to curse that supremacy of the people's voice under whose benign influence he found himself placed on the Peacock Throne of the Indian Empire of His Imperial Majesty Edward the Seventh?

Lord Curzon says that the effects of party dissension in the House of Commons have been disastrous to India. That is to say, Lord Curzon does not like that the members belonging to different parties in the House should freely discuss Indian questions, and criticise the actions and attitude of the Viceroy and the ruling race in India.

That would make the ruin of the Indian Empire inevitable! Because, the English officials in India are above criticism—being a new race of gods. To criticise them is likely to cause the prestige of the British rule in India to suffer. Therefore, the discussion of Indian topics in Parliament is at the root of all evil!

This advice is no doubt worthy of a hired Emperor moving in a narrow groove. Who can deny that it is fully natural for the ex-Viceroy of India whose folly, shortsightedness, pride and care for self-aggrandisement have caused the present unrest, and whose curious political doctrines and strange theories of royalty were often so strongly and loudly criticised in Parliament, as to make the walls of the House of Commons echo and re-echo, to try to banish Indian topics from the House?

In reply to Lord Curzon, the Secretary of State for India, Viscount Morley, referred to his remarkable statement that questions in the House of Commons were fatal to good government in India and said that nobody had greater reasons than himself to dislike questions, for he himself had often been assailed with those missiles. But they had not the slightest significance or importance. In Lord Curzon's opinion, it was impossible to govern a kingdom with the help of Parliament. If that were true, it would mean that the Parliamentary system itself was not good.

Lord Curzon—he who had once been a seeker of Parliament's favour and had fattened on it,—interrupted Lord Morley and said that his only contention was that the duty of answering the questions imposed an unreasonable burden upon officers in India.

Having enjoyed in India the privileges of a tyrannical *Padisha* for a long time, and having found splendid opportunities for continually kicking at the advice of others, Lord Curzon, slave to his self-aggrandising propensities, has become so despotic and power-loving that the panchayet of a democratic Government, deference to public opinion, and all free discussion and debate, have become an eye-sore to him! For this reason he no longer likes that Parliamentary system of Government which is the glory of the English people and which has made it possible for Nathaniel Curzon to gain a seat in the House of Lords and the privilege of giving advice in matters relating to the administration of the Empire! What does all this mean but the man's moral downfall?

Lord Curzon attacked also the system of Education which obtains in India. In this matter he has been supported by Lord Morley. He, too, said that the educational system in India required a wholesale change.

We leave this topic because a telegraphic summary of the speeches does not enlighten us much on this subject. The education which is favourable to the natural growth of the Indian mind, and which is the mother of Indian patriotism, is not, in the opinion of the British Government, suited to India. What Lord Macaulay introduced long ago, his worthy successors—the present-day

English politicians—are now trying to upset! That even Lord Morley also is a traveller by the same path, has long been proved in connection with some incidents relating to the Indian Education Service.

The wonder of wonders is that Lord Curzon threw the responsibility for the partition of Bengal on Lord Ampthill's shoulders! Lord Curzon says that he himself is not responsible for the partition, that the form in which it has been carried out did not receive his sanction, and that while he was on leave in England, Lord Ampthill, who officiated as the Viceroy during his absence, planned the scheme of the partition!

Let Lord Curzon make a "patent" of this truth. We shall not try to deny that this very curious "truth" promulgated by the truthful Lord Curzon has fallen like a thunderbolt on Indians. We have been dumb-founded by the statement. All India—this foolish land deprived of the light of the civilisation of the Twentieth Century, fallen into the dark well of superstition, and an object of pity to Lord Curzon, the lord of ethical lore—has been astounded.

Of course, Lord Ampthill disclaimed all responsibility for the partition of Bengal, and even Lord Middleton (Mr. Brodrick), the late Secretary of State, expressed astonishment at Lord Curzon's trying to fasten on Lord Ampthill the responsibility for the partition scheme.

Has Lord Curzon now become ashamed of the poisonous effects of the sin of the partition? Does he now repent when he sees the golden land of Bengal converted into a cremation ground and British rule touched with disgrace, and the judiciary superseded by the executive?

That cruel weapon of the policy of "divide and rule" with which he tried to shatter the decree of Providence, on which he relied to cut Bengal into two and thereby snap the cord of unity and the knot of patriotism which is the very soul of Bengal, has, through God's favour, been frustrated. He tried to keep brothers apart but the holy thread of *rakhi* has added to the strength of that brotherly union, and loudly proclaimed "Let there be no separation, let there be no separation." Has Lord Curzon realised the fact now?

Whatever may be the reason, we know Lord Curzon is disclaiming the responsibility for the partition of Bengal. But we shall loudly proclaim to the world "Lord Curzon alone is responsible for it". It was his mischievous brain that hatched forth this mischievous plan. The records of the Government of India are the proof and Lord Curzon himself is the witness! His jugglery of falsehoods shall never make his "despatch" disappear from among these records!

Padisha Curzon, O memorable Abu Hossein of the present age, it is you who, placed on the throne of India under the good graces of His Majesty the King-Emperor, cut our Golden Bengal into two. It is you who lit the "candle of poison" in the Bengalis' cottage of peace. It is you who have thrown the whole of the Aryavarta into the sea of despair. It is you who have turned the rising generation of our youths mad with despair and made them slaves of the demon of Revolution. It is you who have sullied the glory of the British Lion extending over a century and a half, and have destroyed the friendly relations between the rulers and the ruled. O occidental Abu Hossein of the twentieth century, you alone are responsible (for the partition); you are the author of the partition of Bengal—the fore-runner of the present unrest!

You are denying it to day! O lord of ethical lore, the incarnation of justice, the ruler of the destinies of 30 crores of Indians, is it true? May you go to those infernal regions from which you have unearthed this putrid and hideous mummy of so called truth! You, and the curious truth discovered by you, have no place in the light of earth—we must say this from our regard for truth.

It is this truthful moralist who standing under the roof of the holy hall of learning—the University Hall—sought to teach the value of truth and morality to Indians! He has now to suffer disgrace at the hands of Lord Middleton and Lord Ampthill for fabricating a new history of the partition of Bengal!

O truthful one, O incarnation of Truth and Justice, this original truth of yours may gain a currency in Europe, but it has no place even in the cremation ground of the old Aryavarta, the hermitage of truth. In this

cremation ground even the homicide Khudiram speaks the truth; even the anarchical revolutionist is a servant of truth,—and for the sake of keeping the truth, Prafulla committed suicide. O Curzon, in this country your truth has no place! Your regard for truth has astounded "barbarous" India!

202. Mr. Norton, the prosecution counsel in the bomb conspiracy case, says the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th July, is a gipsy of the legal profession. As a young man, he tried to practise in the Calcutta High Court, and tried to secure the patronage of the late Mr. W. C. Banerjee. But Mr. Banerjee could very correctly read human character and declined to patronise him. He then settled at Madras as the centre of his fortune-hunting operations, and extended the sphere of his practice as far as Hyderabad, Colombo and Rangoon. In old age he has again put in an appearance at the Calcutta High Court.

He has played many parts. At first he played the rôle of a friend of India, but that was only for a moment. He threw off the mask after being insulted at the Madras Congress in 1894. His conduct on that occasion not only astonished, but pained and offended the whole assembly. He has changed his front and never even in dreams once utters the name of the Congress. So much the better for that august body.

Through pride generated by Government patronage he now "looks upon the whole earth as an earthen pot," and taking advantage of the attitude of Mr. Birley, the trying Magistrate in the bomb case, is insulting Mr. B. M. Chatterjee, the counsel for defence, by his rudeness and incivility. He says that the young Bengali barristers of the Calcutta bar are a nuisance to the legal profession and tried to read Mr. B. M. Chatterjee a lecture on discipline and civil conduct. Mr. Norton of Madras to teach Bengali gentlemen manners!

Mr. Norton has fully revealed his nature! We have nothing to lose or gain thereby. The Secretary of the Bar Association has asked for an explanation of his conduct. Let us see how the matter ends.

But are the Bengali attorneys so worthless that they won't take any steps to be avenged? During the Ilbert Bill controversy, Mr. Branson also behaved in a similar manner. He was boycotted and that worthy British lion had to cry as piteously as an ass and leave the country altogether. The gentleman who took the lead in that boycott has been created a Rai Bahadur. He is therefore now a nullity. The old days have also changed; otherwise Mr. Garth would not have received a brief from the office of attorney, Mr. Bhupen Basu, immediately after he had insulted the Bengalis.

The writer then calls upon the rising generation "the hope of their country" to stand firm in the midst of the wrath and rage of the powerful enemies. A poor ant like Mr. Norton can do them no wrong. Let them advance in the path of duty.

203. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 11th July contains an account of prosecution and defence addresses, as well as the Judge's charge to the jury in the prosecution of the editor of the *Kal* for sedition.

BHARAT MITRA,
July 11th, 1908.

204. It is rumoured, says the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 11th July, that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is shortly to resign on account of the fact that he had to make the recent prosecution of the newspapers quite contrary to his policy of conciliation and mildness. If, continues the paper, this is true, he will set a rare example to the advocates of repression and coercion whose policy is bound to suffer a great shock by his retirement from service.

BHARAT MITRA,
July 11th, 1908.

205. Referring to the frustrating reply given by Lord Ampthill to Lord Curzon at a recent debate in the House of Lords, in which the latter is alleged to have said that the scheme of the Partition of Bengal was perfected during his absence from India when the former was the Acting Viceroy, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 11th July says: "The Englishmen will now see that the partition of Bengal was a measure in owning which even its author feels shame. Is it then, fit to be kept intact?"

BHARAT MITRA,
July 11th, 1908.

BIRBHUM VARTA,
July 11th, 1908.

206. The *Birbhum Varta* [Suri] of the 11th July asks Bengalis to do some real work for their country instead of wasting their energies in abusing the Government and in trying to hide their own defects. There are numbers of villages where men and cattle are almost dying for want of drinking water, but the people do nothing to remedy the evil. The present-day zamindar thinks more of leading an epicurean life and of holding pompous pageants and banqueting Sahibs, than of doing anything to alleviate the sufferings of poor raiyats, whose life-blood supply him with the means of obtaining the luxuries with which he surrounds himself. Such a man would have been the object of general hatred in the good old days. But the noble ideals of ancient times have all vanished owing to the introduction of Western luxuries, and no one now says anything to a zamindar who fails in his duty towards his raiyats.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 11th, 1908.

207. We hear, writes the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th July that Sir Andrew Fraser's admirers are going to put a statue in his honour. There are many people to whom the officials are as demi-gods and it is no wonder that they should want to perpetuate Sir Andrew's memory. The Maharaja of Burdwan has taken the lead in the matter and its success is therefore assured, for the Maharaja's coffer is as full of money as his heart is full of devotion to officials.

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
July 11th, 1908.

208. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 11th July learns from the *Bengalee* that the cause of Sir S. Clarke's rumoured resignation is reported to be really his difference with his superiors in the matter of taking repressive measures within the Bombay Presidency. It is rumoured that it is against His Excellency's wishes that the campaign against newspapers has been started in Bombay on the plea of punishing sedition and Mr. Tilak has been prosecuted.

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
July 11th, 1908.

209. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 11th July knows not how to bless Lord Cromer for his advice to the British Government to curtail the liberty of the Indian and the Egyptian press and punish all such members of Parliament as represent Indian interests.

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
July 11th, 1908.

210. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 11th July sarcastically remarks that surely it is not Inspector Purna Chandra Lahiri's treachery to his own countrymen and the fact of his having concocted false cases, but his profound trustworthiness and sterling abilities which have secured for him a Rai Sahibship, and sympathises with the disappointment of Mr. N. N. Ghosh and Kumar Manmatha Nath Rai Chaudhuri of Santosh at not being recipients of any such titular distinction. As for the Mahamahopadhyayaship which has been conferred on Kaviraj Bijayratna Sen, it has no way added to the respect and high position he already commands in the society.

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
July 11th, 1908.

211. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 11th July asks why Babu Binod Vehari Gupta, the well-known Calcutta Police Inspector, has not received a titular distinction along with his fellow-worker, Babu Purna Chandra Lahiri and advises him not to despair, for his turn is sure to come.

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
July 11th, 1908.

212. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 11th July fully agrees with Mr. Stead, when he condemns the use of bombs in India for political purposes and advises the Indians to stick to the boycott of foreign goods as the best means of their political regeneration.

NADIA,
July 11th, 1908.

213. The *Nadia* [Krishnagar] of the 11th July says that from whatever point of view boycott may be considered, it is found to be a very useful method of increasing the country's prosperity.

NAVJIVANI,
July 11th, 1908.

214. The *Navajivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th July says that the Labour Party in England has surely been insulted by the exclusion of their leader, Mr. Keir Hardie, from the garden party at the Windsor Palace.

215. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 11th July says that Mr. Stead has condemned the use of bombs by the Nationalists in India and advised them to stick to the boycott only. But it is impossible for the Anglicised Indian to boycott English things altogether, for in order to do that he must eschew Western luxuries and even Western habits of thought. It is only the orthodox Hindu who can boycott English merchandise. As for bombs, concludes the writer, we have sufficiently expressed our disapproval of its use.

NAYAK,
July 11th, 1908.

216. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 11th July sarcastically says that Mr. N. N. Ghosh, the editor of the *Indian Nation*, is like a hero fighting in the midst of enemies, the rest of the Indian press. He has said that the English cannot give the Indians self-government, no matter in what shape. True; for it is not to give but to take that the English have come to this land. Again, Mr. Ghosh has advised the Government to increase the rigour of the law of the land, make the Magistrates all-powerful and crush the preacher of *swadeshi* and boycott. Here Mr. Ghosh has moved under a purely human instinct, the instinct of selfishness. Repressive measures will kill most of the newspapers in the country, and consequently increase the circulation of the *Indian Nation*. Mr. Ghosh should, however, know that behaving in this manner he is running the risk of leaving such a name in his country as will, from generation to generation, be remembered with hatred and contempt like the names of Aurangzeb and Mirzaffar.

NAYAK,
July 11th, 1908.

217. Referring to the prosecution of Tilak, the *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 11th July says that he knew long ago that he would be persecuted in this way.

RATNAKAR,
July 11th, 1908.

218. The Maharaja of Benares, writes the *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 11th July, has written a letter to the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces asking His Honour to keep a sharp eye on the Native press. But does the Maharaja read Native newspapers regularly, and has any of them done him any harm?

RATNAKAR,
July 11th, 1908.

219. Approving of the title of Mahamahopadhyaya conferred on Kaviraj Vijoyratna Sen, the *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 11th July says that many titles have fallen to the share of policemen, perhaps as a reward for their services against the *swadeshi* agitation. The editor of the *Indian Mirror* has been made a Rai Bahadur, and it is difficult to make out why the claims of Mr. N. Ghosh of the *Indian Nation* have been overlooked.

RATNAKAR,
July 11th, 1908.

220. The *Sammilani* [Serampore] of the 11th July notices the questions asked in Parliament regarding the case of sedition which was brought against Khudiram Bose at Midnapore, as well as, his alleged insanity.

SAMMILANI,
July 11th, 1908.

221. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th July says that a renowned scholar and philosopher like Lord Morley well deserved the honour which has been bestowed upon him by the conferment of the Chancellorship of the Manchester Victoria University. His Lordship has indeed shown very exceptional appreciation of merit by conferring honorary degrees on Messrs. Balfour, Haldane and others, including Lord Curzon. How far Lord Curzon has been pleased at this generosity can be better imagined than described.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 12th, 1908.

222. Referring to the resolution passed at a meeting of the Liberal members of Parliament, which was presided over by Mr. Malet, member for Plymouth, to send a deputation to Lord Morley asking for the removal of the duty on those classes of Indian goods which do not fetch a substantial income to the Imperial Government, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th July observes:—

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 12th, 1908.

This sort of exhibition of "liberality" by the Liberal Government of England has indeed gratified us. Is it at all necessary to tell anybody what must be the depth of the ocean of kindness of those people who want to remove the miseries of India by such carefully measured drops of kindness?

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 12th, 1908.

223. Referring to the exclusion of the Labour leader, Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P. from the Royal dinner at Windsor on account of his opposition to King Edward's visit to the Tsar and to the dignified protest of the Labour Party at this slight, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th July writes:—

The spiritedness and the sense of self-respect of the Labour Party have charmed us. When attempts are made, as the leaders of the Labour Party allege, to tamper with the free expression of opinion by Members of Parliament even in England, one can understand the value of the political opinion of the Indian Princes.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 12th, 1908.

224. A correspondent of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th July says that he cannot believe that a man of Arabinda Babu's culture and attainments is capable of taking

any part in the anarchist movement, unless the fact be proved by the strongest evidence. Still, his case has grown so complex, that there appears to be little chance of his escape unless defended by an able counsel. It is the duty therefore, of his countrymen to help him in his trial. But why cannot the Pleaders and Barristers defend an innocent man like him without charging fees?

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 13th, 1908.

225. Referring to the *Englishman's* remark that Sir Bampfylde Fuller has marred his future prospects by attacking the Government of India and the Secretary of State, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th July writes:—

If Sir Bampfylde had not sought to bring Lord Morley to disgrace, he might yet have brighter days in store for him. Does he not see how the late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces is steadily rising higher and higher and how the Viceroyalty of India seems to be approaching him nearer and nearer? Is it politic for those who live in water to quarrel with the crocodile?

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 13th, 1908.

226. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th July has a paragraph in which the writer jocosely enumerates what he would do if a title were conferred on him by

Government, such as has been conferred on Babu Narendra Nath Sen or as is yet in store for Mr. Nagendra Nath Ghosh. He would (1) always speak against *swadeshi*; (2) revile Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji and others of his class; (3) support Government in everything; (4) criticise Mr. Justice Fletcher and other Judges of the High Court; (5) work as an informer in the bomb case; (6) collect false evidence against fresh persons; (7) do everything that the Sarkar Bahadur might direct him to do and (8) distribute loyalty circulars from village to village.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 13th, 1908.

227. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th July says that there appears to be no likelihood of the Alipur bomb case coming to a close in the course of the present year. Mr. Norton will, therefore, have a merry time of it, for he will get Rs. 1,000 per diem. So Pleaders and Barristers will swallow all the wealth of the country and the people will have no protection against water-scarcity, famine and malaria.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
July 13th, 1908.

228. While giving a short account of the seditious prosecutions at Tinnevely, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th July remarks that Chidambaram Pillai is the very same person through whose endeavour the *Swadeshi* Sailing Companies could vie with the European Sailing Companies, and whose arrest recently caused so great unrest at Tinnevely and Tuticorin.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
July 13th, 1908.

229. Referring to the recent arrest of Pundit Panchanan Tarkaratna on a suspicion of his being connected with the bomb conspiracy, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th July, after counting over the literary as well as the religious attainments of the said Pandit, says that his arrest has caused much grief throughout Bengal. The revolutions of time bring in strange events, and the one under review is a striking example. The present Government and its laws are in fact nothing bad, but it is the misfortune of India that she has sometimes to be ruled by officers whose experience extends to a single country only.

The paper hopes that the police officers will not be allowed to practically administer the country. While Sir Andrew Fraser is indulging in gorgeous dreams in the hilly regions of Darjeeling, Lord Minto is dreaming of sedition alone in quiet peace at Simla. It is certain that both Lords Morley and Minto are not given opportunities of hearing the true state of affairs in the country. They are surely being misled and allowed to tread a wrong path, and hence so long as the errors will not be rectified and things represented before their eyes in true light, matters will never be set right in this country and among this people.

230. The Maharaja of Benares, writes the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th July, has given out that a still stricter

HINDI BANGAVASI,
July 13th, 1908.

The Maharaja of Benares.

Newspapers Act is required to keep within due bounds the Vernacular Press which is now-a-days growing very rash. Perhaps, says the paper, such ideas are the result of the Maharaja's living in Benares which is so full of Pundits (who are proverbially timid and non-political).

231. Alluding to an article in the *Hindu* (Madras) by a correspondent

HINDI BANGAVASI,
July 13th, 1908.

The spirit of *swadeshi* in Madras.

who promised to carry on the teaching of *swadeshi* throughout the rural areas, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th July thus moralises:—

It should be the chief concern of all *swadeshi*-loving people to stick to their work, and instruct the comparatively uninitiated villagers in the lesson of *swadeshi*. Their local assemblies, their industries, their religious obligations, and all their duties should be based on the spirit of *swadeshi*.

232. The rumour, says the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th July,

HINDI BANGAVASI,
July 13th, 1908.

The import of arms.

that arms and ammunition were secretly being imported to Afghanistan through the Persian Gulf, has been confirmed by their safe arrival at their destination. This event, the paper sarcastically remarks, may cause some concern and anxiety in the minds of those whose sole strength consists in mere arms and ammunition; but the power which finds its stability in the good-will of the subjects is not the least affected by the importation of any amount of tools and implements.

233. Referring to the Maharaja of Cossimbazar's intention to make a

SANDHYA,
July 13th, 1908.

The Maharaja of Cossimbazar and Sanskrit *tols*.

donation of fifty thousand rupees to the Berhampore College and to spend one lakh of rupees on Technological education, the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 13th July asks how it is that the Maharaja has forgotten the cause of Sanskrit *tols*.

234. Referring to the Hon'ble Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghosh's circular

SANDHYA,
July 13th, 1908.

Hon'ble Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghosh's Circular letter.

letter, the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 13th July writes:—

Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghosh has got all members of Local and District Boards in the Presidency Division to condemn the bomb affairs and to applaud the Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor has accepted the professions of loyalty made by these gentlemen. Just as Hanumana brought to Rama the Gandhamadhana Mount when Lakshmana was lying mortally wounded, and Rama picked up from the Mount the life-giving plant, Jogendra Babu took to the Lieutenant-Governor a huge mass of letters from which His Honour abstracted loyalty.

235. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 13th July writes: Sir Bampfylde

SANDHYA,
July 13th, 1908.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller.

Fuller had been smarting under his supposed ill-treatment at the hands of the Government of India, and avenged himself by abusing Lord Minto and Lord Morley. If he had not done so, Lord Morley would probably have given him some post in India to compensate the pecuniary loss sustained by him. But Sir Bampfylde Fuller has by his attacks on Lord Minto and Lord Morley "laid the axe at his own feet," and he has now no prospect of obtaining any appointment in India. Poor fellow!

236. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th July is glad that the

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 14th, 1908.

The Maharaja of Cossimbazar and sericulture.

Maharaja of Cossimbazar has resolved to spend a lakh of rupees in the cause of Sericulture in Bengal.

237. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th July sarcastically refers

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 14th, 1908.

Memorial to Sir Andrew Fraser.

to the scheme that has been set on foot to raise a memorial to Sir Andrew Fraser.

SANDHYA,
July 14th, 1908.

238. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 14th July says that the High Court was closely guarded by a strong police force when the Hon'ble Justices Brett and Ryves delivered

Khudiram's appeal.

judgment in Khudiram's appeal. The paper also condemns the refusal of all the Barristers and Vakils to accept Khudiram's brief, and applauds the noble-mindedness of Babu Narendra Kumar Bose, the Vakil, who appeared for Khudiram. Perhaps the other big people were afraid of helping Khudiram. But what harm has come to the young Vakil Narendra Kumar for having pleaded for Khudiram? It is imitation *Feringhees* like those Barristers and Vakils who are more dangerous than real *Feringhees*.

SANDHYA,
July 14th, 1908.

Lawyers refusing to defend the accused in the Kushtia outrage case.

239. Dr. Mukerjee is establishing a new law college, writes the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 14th July for the purpose of making law examinations more stiff. But can he somehow put a check on the leech-like activities of the big Barristers and Pleaders? None of these people cared to defend the accused in the Kushtia outrage case, except the Barrister, Mr. S. C. Biswas.

SANDHYA,
July 14th, 1908.

Messrs. A. Chaudhuri and B. Chakravarti refusing to defend the accused in the sedition cases in Madras.

240. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 14th July condemns the refusal of Messrs. A. Chaudhuri and B. Chakravarti to defend the accused in the sedition cases in Madras. And these men profess to be advocates of the *swadeshi*. Chakravarti's refusal is due to the prospects he has of being made a High Court Judge. But he has forgotten all the *swadeshi* speeches he has delivered during the last two or three years.

SANDHYA,
July 14th, 1908.

241. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 14th July writes:—

The humour of Khudiram's death.

As a man, Khudiram is mortal. He is now about to start on his journey to the other world under the sentence of the *Feringhee* who sat in judgment over him and decided that he (Khudiram) must suffer the extreme penalty of the law. We can see nothing wrong in this. Khudiram is bound to suffer the consequences of his karma in this life as well as in the previous ones. If you blame anyone for this, blame the Fate which rendered him an orphan when he was a little child, the Fate which made him take to the *Swadeshi*, the Fate which sent him to Muzufferpur, the Fate whose finger is now pointing out to him the way to the gallows which will fling him away to the great unknown. Or blame his own karma, blame the luck of the country, the luck of the society, the luck of the people. The *Feringhee* has been but an instrument. So we will not discuss about the *Feringhee's* mode of trial. Everything is happening and will happen just as it is in our luck and in that of the *Feringhee*.

But the manner in which Khudiram has faced death, that strikes us with wonder and amazement. In this land of death, where man is born only to die, where the death of a mere fly or an insect is in store for every man—in such a country has Khudiram received his sentence of death with a smile on the face. Has present-day Bengal ever witnessed such a cheerful, such a cordial welcome accorded to death? Khudiram was standing just on the threshold of the garden of life, with all its beautiful plants and flowers laid out before him in one graceful and attractive view. But as soon as he heard the call of death he turned round and followed it quite cheerfully. Khudiram's death is the death of a real man—the death of one who is freed from the evils of mortal life. We have never seen such a death, and we gaze at him with eyes full of tears, though not of grief. Khudiram may be guilty according to the standard by which you and I and the world may judge him; but he has weighed himself in the scales of that kingdom into which he is about to enter, and he has found that death is a thing to laugh at and not to be afraid of. He has, therefore, welcomed death with a cheerful countenance. There is a Hindi poem which says:—

“When you came to this world, man,
The world smiled and you cried;
Depart in such a way,
That you may smile while the world may cry.”

Khudiram has acted like this, and is going to depart from the world smiling. May Ganga, Narayana, and Brahma bless his soul. As for us, we will look and wonder at the grim humour of his death.

242. Referring to the argument used in his Dacca Speech, by Sir C.

Sir C. Bayley's argument in favour of the partition of Bengal.

Bayley, the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, to the effect that the partition of Bengal will ultimately do immense good to the country, in consequence of the proximity which it has effected between the Central Government and the communities, both Hindu and Musalman over which it rules, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th July says that this argument does not hold water, for, the Malda and Rajshahi Division are not nearer to Dacca and Shillong than to Calcutta and Darjeeling and a journey from Backerganj or Faridpur to Dacca or Shillong is more difficult than to Calcutta or Darjeeling. In fact, the partition can in no way be supported.

The Tilak case.

Tilak case.

243. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th July notices in detail the proceedings of the

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 15th, 1908.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 15th, 1908.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 18th July, 1908.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 18th July 1908.

CONTENTS.

<i>Page.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.	(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—
Nil.	Nil.
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.	(h)—General—
(a)—Police—	Sir Andrew Fraser's speech at the Bengal Legislative Council ... 208
Administration of justice ... 205	His Honour's views on the present situation ... <i>ib.</i>
(b)—Working of the Courts—	Anti-British agitation ... <i>ib.</i>
The <i>Kal</i> case ... 205	British subject without British protection ... 209
<i>Kal</i> sedition case ... <i>ib.</i>	Sir Charles Bayley on the partition ... <i>ib.</i>
The Tinnevely case ... <i>ib.</i>	Sir Andrew Fraser on the situation ... <i>ib.</i>
Ditto ... 206	Anarchism and the majority of the educated Bengalis ... 210
Widening the scope of sedition ... <i>ib.</i>	What does it mean? ... <i>ib.</i>
The law of sedition in India ... <i>ib.</i>	Why was freedom of speech granted to India? ... <i>ib.</i>
The Tinnevely case and the Anglo-Indian Press ... <i>ib.</i>	The Lieutenant-Governor on the recent events ... <i>ib.</i>
Seditious prosecutions ... 207	Proscribing a peaceful demonstration ... <i>ib.</i>
Khudiram to die ... <i>ib.</i>	Sir Charles Bayley and the Hindus and Muhammadans of East Bengal ... 211
Confirmation of the death sentence passed on Khudiram Bose ... <i>ib.</i>	
Perverted patriotism ... <i>ib.</i>	III.—LEGISLATION.
The crime of Khudiram ... <i>ib.</i>	Nil.
The case of Khudiram Bose ... 208	
(c)—Jails—	IV.—NATIVE STATES.
Nil.	Nil.
(d)—Education—	V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.
Education and unrest ... 208	Nil.
The Ananda School incident ... <i>ib.</i>	
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—	VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.
Nil.	Antidote to repression ... 211
(f)—Questions affecting the land—	The present crisis and the Indian and Anglo-Indian Press ... <i>ib.</i>
Nil.	Babu Subodh Chandra Mallik ... <i>ib.</i>
	Position of the Indian Press ... 212
	Antidote to repression ... <i>ib.</i>
	The threat of the Gordon Highlanders ... <i>ib.</i>
	Threatening letters ... <i>ib.</i>

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

877. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that if savages administer justice by the twirl of the rupee, the enlightened rulers of India do this by relying on police evidence. Messrs. Chidambaram Pillay and Subramania Siva were not only convicted but savagely punished, on the strength of bare police notes, for making "seditious" speeches. Mr. Ethiraj Surendranath Arya is also being prosecuted for the same offence, and on the strength of police reports too. But how monstrous it is to rely on police notes of this kind was demonstrated in the never-to-be-forgotten Rawal Pindi affair. After such eloquent and incontrovertible examples of the divergence between fact and police notes, it was expected that every administrator of justice in this country would cry "*toba*" whenever police notes of public speeches were put forward by the prosecution. A highly respected man in Madras has, however, been transported for life on the strength of the same evidence! In this case, again, the police performed an impossible feat. Not only did they take down notes of the speeches without any erasure, though the speaker spoke very rapidly, but they also translated the same in good English then and there!

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
16th July 1908.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

878. Commenting on the trial and conviction of the Editor of the *Kal* by a special jury, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
16th July 1908.

"If an English journalist in England, charged with seditious libel, were found guilty by a jury composed of Russians, Germans, and Frenchmen, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by a Jew Judge, none of whom had any knowledge of English, in which the incriminating articles were written, such a result would no doubt have convulsed the whole of England. The position of Mr. Pranjpaye was not much different from that of the imaginary English journalist. Himself a Mahratta, he wrote the incriminating articles in Mahratti. But who tried him? A Parsee Judge, with the help of a jury, four of whom were Europeans, three Parsees, and two Muhammadans. Can a more ludicrous and dangerous position be conceived? None of these jurors knew Mahratti, much less high-flown Mahratti. They had to depend wholly upon English translations of the articles which, however, could never convey a true idea of their trend. This is, we believe, the first time in the history of the world that a Judge and a jury took upon themselves the awful responsibility of finding a fellow-being guilty of publishing seditious matter, though ignorant of the language in which the same was expressed. The Judge's responsibility was, of course, greater by far, as he not only accepted the verdict of the jury but passed a heavy sentence upon the accused."

879. The *Bengalee* says that the judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Davar in this case, *minus* the sentence, furnishes a striking contrast to that of Mr. Pinhey in the

BENGALIAN,
10th July 1908.

Tinnevelly seditious case. The tone of the Judge was nothing if not sympathetic and had nothing of the asperity which seems to characterise the judgment of the Tinnevelly Judge. With regard to the sentence itself, the journal feels constrained to say that it is very far from being lenient. What is most of all deplored in this connection is that the sentence will almost necessarily serve as an example to many of the Subordinate Courts, both in the Bombay Presidency and elsewhere—an example which some of them will be only too glad to improve upon.

880. *Bande Mataram* thinks no better commentary on the political condition of India can be found anywhere than what incidentally appears in the judgment of the Sessions Judge of Tinnevelly in the seditious case against Mr. Pillay. This precious document deserves notice not only as an erratic judgment of an eccentric judicial officer having more conceit than culture and greater prejudice than knowledge, but really as the expression of the unexpressed sentiments of a very large body of official and non-official Anglo-Indians in this country.

BANDE MATARAM,
9th July 1908.

TELEGRAPH,
11th July 1908.

881. The *Telegraph* says that the shocking punishment awarded to Chidambaram Pillay and Subramanya Pillay by Mr. Justice Pinhey of Tinnevely, has created a horror

The Tinnevely case.

from one end of the country to the other. The Judge's charge to the jury is an important document, revealing, as it does, the state of mind of some bureaucrats who have grown impatient of the present unrest. The journal hopes Lord Morley will read Mr. Pinhey's precious charge to the jury between the lines and consider what has brought about the present unrest.

BENGALIEE,
11th July 1908.

882. Commenting on the statement made by the Judge of Tinnevely in his judgment on the Tinnevely sedition case to

Widening the scope of sedition.

the effect that people who held meetings in honour of men like Babu Bepin Chandra Pal and Liakat Husain could have no other object except to show contempt of Government, the *Bengalee* writes:—

"It is hardly necessary to point out that the Judge was labouring under a serious misapprehension. The object of those who hold meetings in honour of convicted persons is not to bring the Government into contempt, but to express disapproval of a particular policy, the policy of repression, and to disabuse the minds of a certain class of officials of a particular belief, the belief, namely, that repressive measures, whether legislative or executive, would have the effect of demoralising the people and stamping out what little public spirit there is in the country. It is necessary to give the lie to this belief, to point out to the bureaucracy that its repressive policy can be of no avail in the face of the growing self-consciousness of the community. For the rest, nothing can be further from the intention of those who hold demonstrations in honour of persons convicted of political offences than to bring the Government as by law established, or any portion of it, into either contempt or hatred. All that our people want is to transform the character and constitution of that Government, and they are quite convinced that that is an end which, in their situation, can be achieved only by peaceful methods. The official who thinks that every demonstration is an invitation to the populace to violate the law, seems to be as ignorant of the character of our people as of the circumstances under which demonstrations are held in this country."

BANDE MATARAM,
11th July 1908.

883. The recent cases in Bombay and Madras bring home to *Bande*

The law of sedition in India.

Mataram the exact nature and extent of the rights and liberties of the people of this country as citizens of the great British Empire. Mr. Pinhey, the Sessions Judge of Tinnevely, has clearly explained what these rights are. According to the ruling of this Sessions Judge, to publish any criticism in the papers or offer them in public meetings means an appeal to the people, and as the masses in this country are not trained to free and open criticism of the acts of their rulers, to criticise the action of the authorities in such a manner is surely to bring them into contempt. A meek, trustful, and helpless dependence upon the pleasure of the Government for the amendment of their own action, is the only legitimate method of criticism in this country.

BENGALIEE,
12th July 1908.

884. The *Bengalee* finds that the *Statesman* is the only Anglo-Indian

The Tinnevely case and the Anglo-Indian Press.

paper which has had either the courage or the fairness to condemn the judgment delivered by the Tinnevely Judge in the recent sedition cases. The *Statesman* is regarded as supporting the view that political offenders should, as in England, be treated as first class misdemeanants. It is irrational and almost absurd to treat them as if they were ordinary criminals. In the majority of cases, it is not any anti-social propensity, but the strength of conviction and often an excess of very honourable and very laudable feeling which bring them into conflict with the law. In such cases, it must be held by all right-thinking men to be enough if they are restrained from giving expression to their views or feelings or, in any other way, doing what the Government think to be harmful to the public interest. To go farther—to provide punishment of the rigorous sort as an appropriate penalty for them—is, for a Government, to lay itself open to the charge of vindictiveness. Nay, more, it is a singularly short-sighted procedure and is one which is in conflict with the spirit of the age. From a moral point of view, even the Government cannot claim the right of extinguishing the fire of genius that may be in a man, where it can possibly help doing so. If such a man is guilty of an offence, punish him

by all means; but if it is possible in any way to punish him without destroying or impairing his usefulness in other respects, it seems to be incumbent on the Government to adopt such punishment in preference to any other.

Seditious prosecutions.

885. Referring to the *Kal* sedition case, the

Amrita Bazar Patrika writes:—

"The cry of sedition has caused a hot pursuit of some members of the Fourth Estate. But have those in power coolly considered the situation in all its aspects and satisfied themselves that there was no better course than going for the journalists marked down? The object of all the prosecutions and attendant punishments no doubt is to check sedition (i.e., too censorious comments against the authorities). Could not the end be gained by other less exciting and distracting means? In the Bombay Presidency, the effect of the *Kal* case has certainly been the reverse of what was intended. The popular verdict against Mr. Paranjpaye is that he has suffered simply because he would not dissimulate. The finding of the jury was that he had erred, but erred from patriotic motives. The authorities have thus themselves to thank if they find themselves in the rather unenviable position of men who have got a cultured and talented young gentleman severely punished for his patriotic motives.

886. *Bande Mataram* gives expression to the disapproval of a large section of the people at the confirmation of the

Khudiram to die.

death sentence passed by the Muzaffarpur Sessions

Court on Khudiram Bose. There was a feeling in the country that the High Court at least would temper justice with mercy, and as no man, except the convicted person himself, really knows the exact measure of his guilt, even justice does not seem to have been fairly treated in the verdict of the Sessions Court. In the present case the Hon'ble Judges are considered to have distinctly failed in their duty.

887. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has no doubt that Mr. Justice Brett

Confirmation of the death sentence passed on Khudiram Bose.

and his colleague, in confirming the sentence of death passed on Khudiram by the Additional Sessions Judge of Muzaffarpur, have done their duty according to their light. The journal only

wishes they would be so good as to be present at the carrying out of their decision. If the Judges who sentence prisoners to death were personally to give effect to their own orders, they would without a doubt petition the Government to relieve them of the duty of passing capital sentences upon their fellows. It does not stand to reason that because an unfortunate wretch takes the life of a man, therefore his more favoured and enlightened fellow-beings should take his life in return.

888. *Bande Mataram* is of opinion that the logical consequence

Perverted patriotism.

of the opinion which the Bombay Judge and jury very incautiously expressed in the *Kal* case,

must be highly embarrassing to Anglo-India, and lead to the undermining of all the pet theories which they have so long inculcated in support of their policy of administration. Patriotism has ever been held to be a virtue of a very high order. In the ancient world it was a virtue, and in modern Europe it is held even in greater esteem. In the light of this fact, to credit a man with patriotism and to convict him at the same time looks very absurd, and holds up Anglo-India to the opprobrium of the civilised world.

889. *Bande Mataram* does not expect the ordinary European, however

The crime of Khudiram.

educated he might claim to be, to understand, much less to appreciate, the sentiments of the Hindu in

regard to a matter like the punishment meted out to Khudiram Bose by the Sessions Judge of Muzaffarpur and confirmed by the High Court. Capital punishment is in itself extremely repugnant to the Hindu. Life to him is not merely a gift of God, but an expression of the life of the Giver Himself. It is a part of divine life itself, and no man has therefore the right of wilfully interfering with it. It is only natural, therefore, that the sympathy of the community for Khudiram should be commensurate with the enormity of the evil that has overtaken him. Had he been an ordinary criminal, even if he had been the most hardened sinner on earth, the Hindu would have sincerely grieved for him. But Khudiram is not an ordinary criminal. In revolutionary

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
15th July 1908.

BANDE MATARAM,
14th July 1908.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
15th July 1908.

BANDE MATARAM,
15th July 1908.

BANDE MATARAM,
15th July 1908.

times, the general excitement in the community calls up a good deal of the criminal elements of society everywhere. But the mere fact of a man's association with a political agitation or patriotic does not prove him to be an ordinary criminal. In conclusion, the journal thinks it impossible that the Judges who convicted Khudiram could have kept their minds free from the general excitement and panic caused in their community by the bomb outrage.

BENGALER,
16th July 1908.

890. Having regard to the manner in which Khudiram's confession was recorded and to the fact that it has been treated as an important piece of evidence, the *Bengaler* thinks the case should have been sent back for retrial. But as that has not been done and is now impracticable, the Government should intervene and commute the sentence. The crime is held in detestation by all. But Khudiram was more or less an imbecile, with his faculties and emotions imperfectly developed, and was merely a tool in the hands of Dinesh.

The case of Khudiram Bose.

(d)—Education.

INDIAN NATION,
15th July 1908.

891. The *Indian Nation* does not accept the theory that the present system of education in India is to a great extent responsible for the prevailing unrest. If young men have been spoilt, it is not by English education, but by an absence of it or a deficiency of it, or a travesty of it, or in spite of it. The anarchist spirit has been imbibed, not from school books, which with all their defects are not calculated to turn out assassins or rebels, but from the teaching of speakers and writers of a certain class and from a prevailing infection.

Education and unrest.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
16th July 1908.

892. Adverting to the Ananda School (Bramanbaria) incident, in which two boys were flogged and four others otherwise punished for refusing to write an essay on loyalty, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* ironically observes that in such a way the seed of loyalty was sown in their young minds! "What can one say of an Administration, in which such little freaks of school-boys are gravely reported on by informers; in which the laughable report robs the minister of education and the chief officer of the district of their ease of mind, and in which loyalty is inculcated at the point of the birch?" The journal urges the parents of these boys to seek protection in a law Court.

The Ananda School incident.

(h)—General.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
15th July 1908.

893. The *Hindoo Patriot* observes that Sir Andrew Fraser very neatly expressed the view of the public at large when, at last Saturday's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, he reiterated the assurance given by the Secretary of State and His Excellency the Viceroy, that the course of reforms would not be impeded by the anarchist outrage. That the majority of the people are as loyal to the British Government as ever, can hardly be seriously questioned in any quarter. Notwithstanding the ignorance of the masses, they understand it perfectly well that it is British Raj that has given them peace and security which they had not enjoyed during seven centuries of Moslem rule. The journal feels grateful to Sir Andrew Fraser for the view he has taken of the situation and for the assurance he has vouchsafed to the public.

Sir Andrew Fraser's speech at the Bengal Legislative Council.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
15th July 1908.

894. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* derives much pleasure from His Honour's statement at the last Council meeting, that he views the present situation in the same light as the journal does. It also thanks His Honour for his declaration that his faith in the people as a whole remains unshaken. So long as the rulers believe in the ruled, the latter will never betray the confidence reposed in them.

His Honour's views on the present situation.

BANDE MATARAM,
15th July 1908.

895. With reference to the assurance of the members of District Boards, Local Boards, and Municipalities of the Presidency Division, communicated to Sir Andrew Fraser at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, that "the great mass of the people whom they represent are loyal and wholly unaffected by anti-British

Anti-British agitation.

agitation," *Bande Mataram* has doubts as to whether the so-called representatives have themselves used the expression "anti-British agitation" in their loyal letters. It objects to the expression as belittling and misrepresenting an ideal after which the country has set its heart. The journal emphatically declares that the present movement in India is based on love and not hatred. The national movements of the world, whatever may have been the method of their procedure, could not have succeeded if they had not been inspired by the loftiest motives. It deplors the present episode in the nationalist movement. But every revolution, as John Morley said, has its evil element which works itself out in infinite mischief, while the good element inspires the people with patriotic faith and social hope.

896. In a lengthy article the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* endeavours to show that though the Indian subject of His Imperial Majesty is better protected theoretically than His Majesty's English subjects, practically he is utterly helpless. The Indians, though they are not told in so many words, are practically advised by the responsible rulers to put absolute faith in official rule, to give up holding Congresses and Conferences, appealing to Parliament, writing in newspapers, and so forth. Such, indeed, is the plain meaning of Lord Morley's declaration that India should never get real self-government, but must remain for ever and ever under a one-man rule. The Indians are quite willing to abide by this arrangement; only in that case, they should have officials to rule over them whom they could respect. To fasten on them Astons and Pinheys and then to ask them to bow submissively to the decisions of the latter is to offer an insult to their intelligence and demand of them to commit an outrage on their honest convictions. If Government, in order to maintain its own prestige, is unwilling to humiliate its officers, let it keep them under strict control, or appoint only such men to administer the affairs of India as can command the esteem and affection of the people. To extort respect at the point of the bayonet can never serve any useful purpose, but is, on the other hand, sure to do unmitigated harm to British prestige, which the rulers are so anxious to maintain.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
14th July 1908.

897. Commenting on the reply of Sir Charles Bayley to the address of welcome presented to him on arrival at Dacca, the *Bengalee* says:—

Sir Charles Bayley on the partition. "Sir Charles Bayley observed that an alteration in the administrative boundaries does not involve separation. That may be His Honour's view, but the matter has to be looked at from our standpoint. If Scotland were partitioned, and one-half of it sliced off and added to England, we think every Scotchman would deeply resent this alteration and create such an agitation that the strongest Ministry would have to yield. Are Bengalis differently constituted? Can they not feel like Scotchmen in this matter, and is not this feeling entitled to sympathy and respect? But our rulers treat it with absolute indifference, if not with contempt. The other argument in favour of the partition urged by Sir Charles Bayley is equally fallacious. His Honour talks of the advantage of being near a centre of Government. Are Malda and the whole of the Rajshahi Division nearer to Dacca and Shillong than to Calcutta and Darjeeling? Is it not easier even for the people of Backergunge and Faridpur to run up to Calcutta or Darjeeling than to Dacca or Shillong? Look at the matter from whatever point of view you please, a modification of the partition is imperative. It stands condemned even out of the mouth of its advocates."

BENGALIEE,
14th July 1908.

898. Referring to Sir Andrew Fraser's speech at the last meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, the *Bengalee* desires to congratulate His Honour upon the moderation of his tone and the justness of some of the observations which he made. It is with satisfaction that the journal learns that His Honour has not lost his faith in the people, and it assures him that if he can show it in a practical and tangible way, the people will pay it back with compound interest. The journal thinks the charge that "men of moderate opinion have failed to see the necessity for speaking out in a manly and straightforward manner" is scarcely sustainable. Men of moderate

BENGALIEE,
14th July 1908.

opinion have throughout the present unhappy controversies spoken out with clearness and emphasis. But the Government has paid no heed to their protestations.

INDIAN MIRROR,
14th July 1908.

899. The *Indian Mirror* thinks the Hon'ble Babu Jogendra Chunder

Anarchism and the majority of the educated Bengalis.

Ghose has done a public service by his thoughtful action in ascertaining the views of his constituents in the Presidency Division regarding the anarchist movement and placing them before the Bengal Legislative Council. The journal is all the more pleased at this, because it has been the means of eliciting a reply from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. That reply is just what was expected from a sagacious and benevolent ruler like Sir Andrew Fraser, whose faith in the people has not been altered by recent events. The speech of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has enhanced his reputation as a sympathetic ruler, and strengthened the regard of the people for him.

BANDE MATARAM,
14th July 1908.

900. *Bande Mataram* is of opinion that nothing could prove the demoralisation that has come over the Indian bureaucracy so conclusively as has been done by the

What does it mean?

special military arrangements made in Bombay in connection with the trial of Mr. Tilak. There are two possible interpretations to this demonstration, namely, that it is due to an actual fear of disturbance, or simply to a desire to terrorise the people by a show of the tiger qualities of the puissant Briton. Although there is deep and widespread discontent in the country, people have too clear a perception of their own position and strength to even think of any active resistance to the Government. They know that in an open and active contest they will be absolutely no match for the organised power of the Government. Active resistance is unthinkable in India at the present time, and the people know it very well. They know that lawful passive resistance is their *forte*, and that here the Government is as powerless as the people are in any form whatever of unlawful and active resistance. There are thousands and hundreds of thousands of people in the Maharashtra who have been deeply imbued with the idea associated with the political propaganda of Mr. Tilak. And if that be really so, then what will it avail the Government if they are able to shut up only a leader and spokesman of these ideas alone? By shutting up the exponent of an idea, when it has already taken root in the minds and hearts of the masses, you cannot surely shut the idea up. To prevent the expression and promulgation of an idea in its early and incipient stage, may possibly be an effective means of crushing it out altogether but it cannot work in the latter and more developed stage of its life.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
15th July 1908.

901. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is of opinion that freedom of speech

Why was freedom of speech granted to India?

was conferred on the Indians mainly in the interests of the rulers—(1) to enable English people at home to see how Anglo-Indian officials were doing their work in India and (2) to enable the officials themselves to note the pitfalls that surrounded them and know the currents and under-currents of Indian thought. The enforcement of the sedition laws in respect of journalists and public speakers in this country has thus done an unmitigated mischief both to Englishmen at home and to Anglo-Indian officials here.

BENGALER,
15th July 1908.

902. The *Bengaler* thinks that the pronouncement of the Lieutenant-Governor at the last meeting of the Bengal Council

The Lieutenant-Governor on the recent events.

cannot but be welcome to the public. It is most gratifying to learn that the Bengal Government at least takes a just and accurate view of the present situation. A policy of repression is both irrational and unjust, because, to quote Sir Andrew Fraser, "it is surely quite unsound to deprive one person of benefits, because it is necessary to punish another."

BENGALER,
15th July 1908.

903. *Apropos* of the notice which the District Magistrate of Dinajpur

Proscribing a peaceful demonstration.

recently issued upon the Assistant Secretary to the local national school proscribing a public demonstration to escort the released convicts of the Lazarus assault case, the *Bengaler* writes:—

"We have said that the campaign in which the country is engaged to-day is one of passive resistance, and that it is essential for the success of this campaign that the people should under no circumstances resort to any methods

save those of the peaceful sort. Having said that, we think it incumbent on us to repeat what we have so often said, that the Government also should make up its mind not to interfere with popular demonstrations so long as they do not collide with the law. The bureaucracy, like the people, have a reputation to lose. The bureaucracy, like the people, should make it a point to see that in the inevitable struggle for political supremacy, which has already commenced in this country, and which must be continued for long years yet, the only weapons used on either side may be peaceful in their character."

904. The *Indian Mirror* is pleased to find that Sir Charles Bayley's reply to the addresses presented to him at Dacca,

Sir Charles Bayley and the Hindus and Muhammadans of East Bengal.

has made an agreeable impression upon both the Hindus and Muhammadans of the new Province.

It has also afforded the journal great pleasure to find that, like Sir Andrew Fraser, Sir Charles Bayley regards the anarchist movement as due to "the misguided conduct of a small and foolish minority." That such a view should be expressed almost simultaneously by the rulers of the two Bengals, is a matter for sincere satisfaction. Such expressions of confidence and good-will like those which have proceeded from the two Provincial Governors, will prove more effective in allaying the unrest than all the legislative measures which can be passed by the Government.

INDIAN MIRROR,
15th July 1908.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

905. *Bande Mataram* observes that the people have arrived at a period in their struggle for an exalted national life when it is necessary for them to draw in their horns and

Antidote to repression.

prepare for a course of action suited to the altered state of things. Nothing has happened to justify the cynic cry that the country has entered on a premature struggle or that it has not rightly chosen its ideals and methods. The present movement in India, like all such movements, is a divine event, and it has been inaugurated under auspices other than human. Such a faith is in itself a sufficient antidote to repression. The people must be on the alert that the policy of repression is not allowed to interfere with the building up of that character which has of late been so much in evidence. They must be on their guard against it. Repression or no repression, they must do their duty. The secret of meeting repression is to cultivate that genuine and ardent love which makes no physical pain so terrible as that caused by the misfortunes of one's fellow-beings.

BANDE MATARAM.
9th July 1908.

906. Having regard to the excellent effect produced by the Editors' meeting recently convened at Bombay by Sir

The present crisis and the Indian and Anglo-Indian Press.

George Clarke, the *Indian Mirror* thinks it will be a good plan if a similar course be adopted by all

the Provincial rulers with regard to newspaper writings at the present time. At the same time, the representative men of both the Indian and the Anglo-Indian communities could very much further the interests of peace and order by exerting their influence upon their respective organs in favour of a sober and reasonable tone. Let those who indulge in sedition know that both the Government and the representative men disapprove of their action. Let them also be made to understand the injury they are causing to the community and the country. If all these measures do not produce the desired effect, nobody will blame the Government if it resorts to drastic press legislation for the punishment of the obdurate publicists.

INDIAN MIRROR,
10th July 1908.

907. The *Telegraph* observes that the rumour that Babu Subodh Chandra

Babu Subodh Chandra Mallik.

Mallik contemplates instituting a suit for damages against the Government for the repeated searches

in his houses which have proved useless from the police point of view, and the attempt to connect him with the criminals in the Dacca dacoity, cannot but gladden the heart of journalists in the hope of getting interesting "copy" likely to enhance the sale of papers. Babu Manoranjan Guha Thakurta can further enliven the situation by teaching a lesson to journals which not content with publishing a lie about his arrest, published also a confirmation, and those others who borrowed the lie to embellish their columns. And does the law provide no

TELEGRAPH,
11th July 1908.

remedy for respectable men like the son of Raja Peary Mohan Mukherji, Mr. Dwija Das and Raja Kaliprasanna Gajendra Mahapatra' whose names were dragged in by the approver Goswami in the bomb case?

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
11th July 1908.

908. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* states that the first duty of the Indian Press is to do all that lies in its power to ameliorate the condition of the people without breaking the law of the land. Its other important duty is to help the rulers in properly administering the affairs of the country. The Indian Press would have a pleasant time of it, if it had to devote its energies only to matters which concerned the people socially, educationally and industrially; but it has also to deal with questions that are "political," and this brings it into collision with the governing body. In going to help the rulers with advice for the betterment of the administration, the Indian papers also incur the displeasure of the former. The rulers want to govern the country according to their own light and wish and do not like criticism. The Indian papers, however, think that as the weal or woe of the people depends upon the manner in which the administration is carried on, they are bound to point out the Indian administrators, and in doing so, have, too, at times to use strong expressions. This, however, is gall and wormwood to the authorities, and this is the reason why the Indian Press is an eyesore to them and why many of them curse it daily and devoutly wish for its disappearance.

BANDE MATARAM,
15th July 1908.

Antidote to repression.

909. In continuation of a previous article under the same heading, *Bande Mataram* says:—

"If we can fully and solemnly think about the misery and degradation of the country and feel the shame of our present position, the mental disquietude that will then follow from such reflection and feeling cannot but drown that which considerations of mere personal safety and comfort can induce. When a sense of insecurity and terror spreads throughout a country, as the result of such repressive acts of which we heard during the last few days, strength sometimes comes of itself to meet repression. All that we have got to do is to watch with patience the working of the providential law and pray for strength to behave with becoming dignity and fortitude when the blow falls on ourselves."

HINDOO PATRIOT,
16th July 1908.

910. Commenting on the letters from the Gordon Highlanders produced by Mr. Norton and Mr. Chatterji before the District Magistrate of Alipore, the *Hindoo Patriot* does not see any reason why the reading out of the letters should have caused so much merriment and laughter in Court. Threatening letters from the anarchists are not received thus, but in a very different spirit. It is of course right that threats like these should be treated with contempt and met with banter, but when the prevailing disposition is to be serious, it looks rather odd that threats from people other than the anarchists should be an exception to the rule. If the Gordon Highlanders, who are alleged to have written the letters, are capable of being playful and humorous, the anarchists may also be held to be not impervious to that feeling, and no fuss need be created over threatening letters.

BENGALIEE,
16th July 1908.

911. Referring to the threatening letters received by Messrs. Norton and Chatterji purporting to have been addressed by the men of the Gordon Highlanders, the *Bengalee* questions whether British soldiers could have so far forgotten what they owe to themselves and their Government, as to have taken such a supremely foolish step. The thing is incredible, but in view of the serious nature of the threat that has been held out, and the sensation it has caused, the higher authorities would do well to make an enquiry into the matter. An official *communiqué* published through the medium of the press, giving the result of the enquiry, would have a value all its own.

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL.
OF POLICE, L. P.,
WRITERS' BUILDINGS,
The 18th July 1908.

G. C. DENHAM,
Spl. Asst. to the Depy. Insp.-Genl.
of Police, Crime and Railways, Bengal.